The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,280 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd ,,
L. Rutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
— Ancona	3036	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4360	800	G. G. Perrin	27th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2934	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	20th ,,
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4360	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4360	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	660	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 345 Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Feb.
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Metlel	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattrch	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Raguzin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300 Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	3,500	450	12th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. IRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Bligh	10th Feb.
s.s. HELGRAVIA	3079	1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	14th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	about 20th Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	To follow
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. HYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st ,,
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 19 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,982 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1885, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
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CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	Guard	22nd Jan.
* CLAN MACDONALD	2,642	Millar	1st Feb.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewley	11th do.
* CLAN MONROE	2,197	Campbell	21st do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Darley	1st Mar.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA," Capt. Kiyhn, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S PATENT

PAD LOCKS, BOX LOCKS, DRAWER LOCKS, CASH BOXES, PAPER AND DEED BOXES, WRITING AND DESPATCH BOXES.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SATIN OR SILK FANS.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.

PLAIN BLACK, Sizes 13" to 17", from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9-8 each.

Black, WHITE or CREAM COLOURED, from 13" to 18". Beautifully and artistically decorated with Crewel work, Hand-painted Flowers, Birds, and Foliage, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 38 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

Fitted with Scissors, Knife, Button, Hook, Thimble, &c., &c.

In Russia and Morocco Leather, Plush Velvet and Wicker Work,

In a variety of Beautiful Designs,
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 60.

Fancy Leather Goods of every description.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab breaker, Jusim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flesh are solicited any early inspection.—No. 500, Bombay, Dec., 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Ailibaug,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

"POSITIVE" LIFE OFFICE.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS for the last year compared with two previous years shows the following progress:—

		Annual Prem.	Income.
1882	97 Policies for Rs	5,40,500	Rs. 30,438 2 6
1883	148 ,,	,,	45,413 5 5
1884	171 ,,	,,	10,09,400 ,, 56,637 7 0

PELLY & Co., Ld., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that fresh TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for six months from 1st February, 1885, to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders are invited to submit two tenders specifying the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the licence (i) if the present restriction as to the retail selling price be removed, and (2) if it be retained. Each tender should specify the amount of fee offered for the licence.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 which will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.

4. Any other information required may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 19th January, 1885.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

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PACKED IN ORNAMENTAL BOXES.

An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season:

Small and Large 8vo. Paper extra thick, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	1 8	and Rs.	2 0
Queen's and Albert Paper, extra thick ,,		1 4	and	1 8
Small and Large 8vo. and large 4to, extra thick ,,	Rs.	1 12 2 4		4 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, Box of 100 from		1 0	to	1 8

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vitations etc., very fashionable for Local Correspondence.

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Brown Blue, Grey, Green, Rose, Salmon and Violet Tints, in separate boxes.

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Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, Box of 5 Quires	Rs.	2 0	and Rs.	2 4
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A thin opaque paper with water-lined ruling, medium 8vo. and 4to.

Paper in Packets of 5 Quires	Rs.	1	2 and Rs.	2 4
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Large 8vo. thin, for half tola correspondence, per box	Rs.	0	12	
Small 8vo. thick, with smooth hard surface do.	,,	0	12	

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality at reasonable prices.

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Lily, Opaque Paper, thick and extra thick	,,		0 14	and ,,	1 2
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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SHIPCHANDLERS, MILL STORES, HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, of which a few shares are left unallotted.

THE undersigned have converted their old and long established business into the Jointstock Company in the above name, and they have guaranteed dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for three years.

Intending Subscribers can inspect the Memorandum and Articles of Association at the office of the undersigned, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, where the applications for shares will also be received.

The share list will be closed on the 5th February next.

M. M. MODY & CO.

RIDING TROUSERS "A PERFECT FIT."
"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE." AND BREECHES,

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton in every shade of Colour	Rs.	24	0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and extra Elastic, a Special Texture for Indian wear	,,	26	0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear	,,	26	0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	,,	38	0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	,,	36	0

Gaiters made to match the above materials.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee. 12½ per cent.

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Pears' Transparent Tablets and Balls, Shaving Sticks, Pinaud's Soaps, Roger and Galet's Savon in great variety, from Ans. 4 to the best quality.

TOILET BRUSHES.

Oval shape Hair Brushes, wood with handles in all sizes, Rs. 1-4, 1-8 and 3-12.
Military Hair Brushes each Rs. 2-12
Military Hair Brushes, per pair in leather case, Rs. 7-15.
Scott's Wire Electric Hair Brushes, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each.
Bonnet Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Hat and Cloth Brushes from Rs. 1-2 to 3.
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COMBS.

White Horn, Buffalo, and Tortoise Shell, Ans. 15, Rs. 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, and 1-14 each,
Fine Tooth Combs, Ans. 15 each, with handle, black, Rs. 1-8 each.

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Bath Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
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Soap Boxes, Metal, Ans. 10, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8.
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Rhum and Quinquina, per bottle Re. 1.
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Rouge Cerise for the Lips, per pencil Ans. 8.
Glycerine Tooth Paste, Ans. 9 per pot.
Eyebrow Pencils, Ans. 8 each.
Cosmetique, per stick Ans. 12.

POWDER BOXES.

Metal Powder Boxes, plain and painted, Ans. 10, 12, 15, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each.
Porcelain Powder Boxes, very handsomely painted Rs. 1-12, 1-15, 2-12, 3-8 and 3-12 each.
Ormolu Powder Boxes, very handsome and well adapted for presents, of various designs, some with Ormolu Trays and Mirror Tops, some with metal ornamented leaves, Rs. 2-8, 2-12, 3, 3-4, 4, 4-4 and 5 each.

Agents Wheatley's "Globe Foreign Express" Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected. Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped. Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE. Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

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Packages per "Home" express to London, Rs. 2 per cubic feet. Merchants indents direct from manufacturers; risk *nil*, trouble *nil*. Town agents more than half Messes in India. All Home supplies at Co-operative prices.

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WHITE SATIN—Hand-painted Roses. Rs. 2 nett.

WHITE FRAME—Cream and Crimson Satin Check, Rs. 3-8 nett.

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CREAM REVERSIBLE SATIN—And Glace edged with Lace. Rs. 20 nett.

BUFF BATISTE—Black Frame Inlaid Red Satin Rose. Rs. 2 nett.

BLACK FRAME—Reversible Blue and Black Satin. Rs. 4-8 nett.

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CRIMSON SATIN—Hand-painted Fern Leaves inlet Vineleaf and Crewel Worked Rose thereon. Rs. 12-8 nett.

OLD GOLD SATIN—Hand-painted Green Leaf inlet White and Pink Roses, Bamboo Frame. Rs. 12-8 nett.

BLACK SATIN—Spray Wild Roses. Rs. 3-8 nett.

BLACK SATIN—Silver Embroidered Spring. Rs. 5-8 nett.

BLACK SATIN—Inlet Pink Tulip. Rs. 7-8 nett.

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BLACK SATIN—Beautiful Hand-painted and Crewel worked Spray of Pink and Red Convolvulus Carved Frame. Rs. 10-8 nett.

BLACK SATIN—Hand-painted and Crewel worked Handsome Spray of White Roses and Pink.—Rs. 10-8 nett.

BLACK SATIN—Black Crewel worked Spray of Roses and Rose Buds, Black Carved Frame 15 inches long—very, very handsome Fan. Rs. 25-0 nett.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE ANNUAL BALL
will take place on
FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,

COMMITTEE.

Major F. S. HORE.
Major M. R. WYER.
Capt. A. H. ATKINSON.
Capt. G. W. ROUGHTON.
Capt. E. FREEBORN.
Lieut. G. LUND.
Quarter-Master A. F. SOUNDY.

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO

Vol. Single		Rs.
Vol. and 2 Ladies		,,
Non. Vol. Single		,, 12
	and 2 Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies, each		,, 5

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's presses at Mhowa and Bhownuggur.

By order,

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 19th January, 1885.

LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.

GASOLINE.

LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.

DEVARENNES & Co. are importers of this admirable substitute for Coal-gas as a light for streets, roads, public and private gardens. It gives a superior light and can be advantageously used where the erection of Coal gas-works is not desired. Special lamps are sold with the Gasoline, and as the lights are fed from reservoirs in the lamps there is only the initial cost of Lamps and Gasoline.

To be seen at SUNKERSETT HOUSE,
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay,

Where all particulars as to cost, consumption, &c., can be obtained.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	Rs.	3
2nd do.	,,	5
3rd do.	,,	2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Kran" on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Kran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be exceeded full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classified rates at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadeshi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadeshi, 12th January, 1885.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company having been this day REGISTERED in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, applicants for shares are requested to PAY the amount of the FIRST CALL (Rs. 10 per share) into the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, who will grant a receipt for the same.

ARNOLD WRIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, January 20, 1885.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice that from the 16th January, 1885 Mr. A. LISTER is NO LONGER a PARTNER in the firm of HODGES, LISTER & Co., which in future will be carried on as F. W. HODGES & Co.

T. W. HODGES & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1885.

TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

(OWNER GOING HOME.)

ONE of the best Tea Gardens in the Kangra-Valley, Punjab, producing about 16,000 lbs. tea a year, and will soon yield 30,000 lbs., near Cashmere. Good shooting, large local European population. In full working order, for black and green teas. Large outturn per acre and cheap cost of production, well trained native staff of tea-makers. Good climate. For full particulars apply to H. C., care of Manager, Holta Tea Co., Ld., Palampur, Kangra Valley.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM.*

A weekly Newspaper to be issued from 8th January, 1885. Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free. Will contain good readable matter.

Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor.

The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S G. S. RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

WITH reference to advertisement inserted in this paper dated for Accountants and Clerks, the undersigned informs applicants that a selection has been made, and no applications after this date will be taken into consideration.

W. C FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.
CHINA AND JAPAN
CURIOSITIES! CURIOSITIES!! CURIOSITIES!!!
Never before imported to India.
Charges surprisingly moderate.
Worth paying a visit by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
INDEED RARE CURIOSITIES!!!
BEST CHINA TEAS
at very moderate rates.
THOW VING AND Co.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.
Trading in Bombay for the last 15 years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here as under:—On THURSDAY, 22nd instant (1) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING for the further consideration of the Budget estimates for 1885-86 at 3 p.m., (2) ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING at 3-15 p.m., and (3) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 4 p.m.

By order of the Chairman, H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st January, 1885.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited up to noon, on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1885, for the LEASE of the Company's ICE FACTORY at Ahmedabad during the coming hot season. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st January, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1885, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 20th February, 1885.

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector, and President District Local Fund Committee.

Mahad, 14th January, 1885.

JAPANESE GARDEN PUMPS.
MADE FROM ONE SOLID WOOD.
A BOY CAN EASILY WORK IT.
Will throw water at a distance of 20 feet.
Very useful in case of fire.
Very handy little thing.
Price, Rs. 5 cash.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15 MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER SUPPLY of Foot's Celebrated LINEN MARKING PENCIL.
Price, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12; Post-free, Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Lisa.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Thereses Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Ladies' Paradise.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES at the G. I. P. Railway Store Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, such as tie bars, engine fish plates, miscellaneous W. I. scrap iron, turn tubes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the Godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort.

TO MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A large quantity of grey dhotees, shirtings, madapolams, mulls, American drills, white shirtings, turkey red garments, chints, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of Disinfecting Powder.
An invoice of travelling trunks of various sizes.
A few lots of furniture, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.

One high bred brown Australian gelding, 8 years old, height 15.2.
One second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
One second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 pair of handsome black Australian horses, quiet in harness.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gibb's-road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pict res and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c, &c., the property of Surgeon W. K. HATCH. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet pickle and eggstands, ice pitcher, claret jug, breakfast companion, tea-urn, revolving butter pot, biscuit box, soup tureen, spoons and forks, 12 pair cabinet knives and forks, fish knife and fork, cutlery &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, wardrobe, dumb-waiter, Madras-pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, sofa side, oval and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, lady's low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman chiffonneers, cabinet, hands me China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and chromolithographs, 3 and lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, very handsome iron and brass four-post bedsteads, reclining and half backed couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almirs with plate glass door, book and shoe horse dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong built light four seated open carriage, sets of English single harness, English gentleman saddles &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m., on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. West, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China, 4-4 Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English built mail-phaeton, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 1st February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sandora, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussells carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lam, a handsome fast-rotting Australian horse, one strong built pony dog-cart, lady's, gentleman's and child's saddles, a single pole tent, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of S. KINDLE, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1885.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a strong serviceable OFFICE SHIGRAM, large wheels. Price Rs. 110 only. Apply Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, or "TIP," care of this Office.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most adapted for families, tailors, and shoe, boot and harness makers. Instructions given free. Complete accessories supplied gratis.—The Singer Manfacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

UNBREAKABLE WALL PLAQUES and SPLASH SCREENS from 8 annas to Rs. 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—GENTLEMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES, JUST ARRIVED. Soft and Fresh, 2 Buttons. Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12 per pair.

THORPE & Co., Hosiers, Glovers, and General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—GENTLEMEN'S LIGHT FRENCH GREY KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons. Rs. 3 per pair.

THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Note the Change of Address—Rampart-row, Bombay.

LADIES' AFGHAN RIDING or DRIVING GLOVES with the new Large Gauntlet Tan Dogskin, and Coloured Calf. Rs. 4-8 per pair.

THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, BAY WALER GELDING, 14·3, 6 years old, quiet to ride, goes in single harness. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to M. S. M.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—SILVER CUP HANDICAP TO-NIGHT, 9 p.m. Heat between two scratch men.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a quiet family residing in Byculla within 5 min. of Rail and Tram. Address A. L., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ON VIEW, the Revd Mr. Sharpin's valuable household furniture, Broadwood's pianoforte, pictures, plants, &c., to be sold at Marine-lines on Saturday, 24th January.

FOR SALE, handsome Arab horse (6 years old), nearly new victoria in thorough order and harness complete. Price, Rs. 500, a bargain. Horse goes in saddle KENNIE, *Bombay Gazette*.

CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS PARTY.—Reduced rate to the 15th February. Terms Cash. 1 doz. cabinets Rs. 20. 1 doz. cartes, Rs. 15. No half a dozen will be given. P. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

WANTED, BEDROOM in Fort. No board. "M. F." care of this paper.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, Reserve for Great Britain, is the brand used at the Clubs. Obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ex s.s. "Tasmania," in case of 1 dozen, Rs. 22.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—Mrs. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBARTS & Co., 16, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELLORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA BAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street Bombay.

INDIA-RUBBER PENS, very flexible and pleasant to write with; they cannot be corroded by black or red ink. Re. 1 per box of 2 dozen.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, by last mail, a fresh consignment of Tweed, Angola, Cheviots, Diagonal coating, and West-of-England Blue and Black.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Fort.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, INSPECTOR for the maintenance of telegraph line and offices, with a thorough knowledge of the Telephone. Apply giving full particulars to Chief Engineer and Agent, W. I. P. R., Mormugao, Goa.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Hornby Rowt (Branch), Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Grab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-15-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

NOW READY.
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING EVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
HIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists,

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne.....	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ..
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	,, 52 0	,, ..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ..
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra.....	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ..
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, ..
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ..

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ..	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner.....	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Braunenberger	,, 16 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg.....	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	,, ..
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0

FRENCH WHITEWINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Fesda	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafite	,, 34 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc.....	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19	...
Chateau La Begorce.....	,, 24	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ..
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 17 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 19 0
Margaux.....	,, ..	,, ..

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F. Dessandier & Co.'s "Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	–
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Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...

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Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...

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Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
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	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. Bl.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 8 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbeer	,, 5 0	...
Kaiser Beer.....	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer.....	,, 5 8	,, ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters).....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ..
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ..
Do. do. Superior.....	,, 20 0	,, ..
Do. do. Finest.....	,, 21 0	,, ..
Red Italian Oil, (Fluted)	,, ..	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints.....	,, ..	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters.....	,, 14 0	,, ..
Fortuna Calaysia Punch	,, 15 0	,, ..
Cherry Cordial.....	,, 15 0	,, ..

	Per Doz. Nett Cash.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin.....	,, 15 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum.....	,, 20 0
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Do. do. do. „ tins, First Swiss Brand.	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Baby „	,, 5 0

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	Rs. s.	Nett Cash.
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Do. do. ..... per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
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Do. do. ....per 2 lb. tin	2 4	

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Liver Sausages).....	Rs. 1 3	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages).....	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus.....	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water...	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14

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Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
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Witoba bin Govind Tarker and another, Rs. 1,043 Thy Caw Aseow, Chinaman, Rs. 1,556; Ragoo Keeow Dhobie and his wife, Rs. 324; Dipchund Veerchund, Rs. 1,405; Sonoo Yessoo Joel, Rs. 661; Chunilal Rowchund, Rs. 7,340; Shaik Ahmed Bhowdin Muccadum; and Merwanjee Cooverjee Mistri.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Maneckjee Eduljee Daruwalla, Alibhai Kelibhai, and Behechardas Thukersey were dismissed for want of prosecution.

NATIVE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An evening party was given by the Native Teachers' Association on Saturday in the premises of the old Elphinstone High School in honour of Rao Saheb Manilal Lalubhai Drivedi, B. A., Deputy Educational Inspector of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this city, on the eve of his intended departure for Bhownuggur, where he has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit in the new college lately founded in that city. A large number of Mr. Manilal's friends, about 250 in number, attended the gathering. In the absence of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E. (on account of an unavoidable engagement), who had kindly consented to preside upon the occasion, Mr. Gokuldas Kahaudas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., was voted to the chair. Among those present were Pandit Gatulaljee, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Abdullabusi Laljee, Munsookhram Suryaram, Runchordbhai Udayram, Motilal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Gulabchand Motichund Damania, B.A., Ratnani Durjaram, B. A., Purshotum Odhowjee, J. P. Jamshedjee, C. Dubash, B.A., Jamsetjee F. Madon, Manekjee Byramjee, Framjee Bomanjee Master, B.A., Keshavram J. Desai, Pranjivandas Kahandas, and others. Before the commencement of the proceedings, the president communicated to the meeting the regret of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee at his inability to attend, that evening on account of another engagement, and his full sympathy with the object of the gathering. A short speech from the president was followed by addresses from several other gentlemen who all mentioned in eulogistic terms the valuable services that Mr. Manilal had rendered to the cause of education during the short tenure of his office as Deputy Educational Inspector in Bombay, by the active and intelligent interest he always evinced in every movement which was calculated to better the educational condition of the Gujeratees, as also by introducing some very important reforms in the Educational Department. The speakers also alluded to the great services Mr. Manilal had rendered to the cause of Gujeratee literature by the publication of his able and scholarly translations of such difficult Sanskrit works as *Malti Madhava*, *Uttaram Charitra*, and *Kanta*. Mr. Pranjivandas, the president of the Teachers' Association, while expressing his regret at Mr. Manilal's intended departure, testified to the great kindness and courtesy he had always shown towards his subordinates, and acknowledged that the credit of establishing the Association and putting it upon a permanent footing was due to Mr. Manilal, who first suggested the idea. Pandit Gatulaljee followed with an able address, in the course of which he acknowledged the great scholarly attainments of Mr. Manilal in Sanskrit literature and philosophy, and congratulated the Bhownuggur State upon their acquisition of such an able and competent scholar as Sanskrit professor of the newly founded college. Mr. Manilal, in a short neat speech, thanked in befitting terms the Association and his friends for the great kindness and honour they had done to him upon that occasion, and ascribed what little he had been able to do solely to the sympathy and hearty co-operation which he had always met with from his friends and subordinates. Several of the gentlemen present having expressed a desire to witness the wonderful feats of memory performed by the learned Pandit Gatulaljee, he kindly gave a few demonstrations of "Ashtavidhan" and "Shatavidhan" at which the audience were greatly delighted. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Pandit Gatulaljee and the president. After partaking of refreshments, which had been provided by the Association, the assembly broke up at about 11-30 p.m.

DECISION AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. Cooper delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Tribhowandas Jugjeevundas claimed Rs. 214 per square yard compensation from the Bombay Municipality for land taken over by them. The Municipality offered the claimant Rs. 60 a square yard for his land.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared to support the claim; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for the Municipality.

Mr. Cooper said.—This is a claim for compensation by Tribhowandas Jugjeevundas against the Municipal Corporation in respect of 162·18 square yards of land in Shaik Memon-street, and 55·52 square yards of land in Withulwady-lane, taken possession of by the Municipal Corporation under section 163 of the Municipal Act. The words in that section are—"Shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain." I understand by "full compensation" the market value of such land, and the damages the owner has sustained by such severance from his other land, and the damages caused by the taking up of such land affecting him in any other way. On the 24th December, 1881, the claimant bought a property containing 1703 square yards of land, with eight houses on it, for Rs. 62,500, which would be at the rate of about Rs. 36-12 a square yard for land and buildings. Afterwards Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 26,000 were spent on the property. At the time of pulling down of the seven houses for the purpose of erecting a cloth market the average gross rental received in respect of the property was Rs. 500 a month. In the year 1883 Tribhowandas pulled down seven of the eight houses for the purpose of erecting a cloth market on their site. The materials of those seven houses were sold for Rs. 9,001. After those houses were pulled down the Municipality took possession of part of the site as a set-back under the Municipal Act, and this is the land in respect of which compensation is claimed. Tribhowandas erects in the remaining site a cloth market containing ninety-four shops and a hall at a cost of Rs. 38,000 for the shops and Rs. 13,000 for the hall. Most of the shops are let on long terms. At present there appears to be a demand for the shops in this market. There are two other cloth markets in the same street—Sheick Memon-street—one called the Sir Mangouldas Nathoobhoy Market and the other the Piece-goods Bazaar or Mooljee Jetha's market. There appears at present also a demand for the shops in these markets. The Mooljee Jetha Market has been extended once, and further extensions are being made. It has been stated in evidence that one or two new cloth markets are about to be started in the same neighbourhood. No doubt, to a certain extent, I must look upon the claimant's market as a speculation which at the present time seems likely to be a probable success, though it is impossible to foretell what effect the extension of other cloth markets may have on its business and value. Tribhowandas claims in respect of the land taken up by the Municipality the sum of Rs. 214·48 a square yard for such land, on an estimate made by Messrs. Morris and Hewson on the basis of the rent from data furnished to them by the claimant and his son, and which they have marked out in their report, as they alleged, in accordance with the ordinary principles for determining the value of land by valuers and engineers, and as laid down in Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand-book and in Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architects. That report forms part of the claimant's evidence. The claimant's son has also given evidence in support of the data upon which the formula has been worked out. The claimant also called several witnesses who gave evidence as to the sale and purchase of properties in the neighbourhood of his market. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of Tribhowandas, contended that the land taken by the Municipality must be considered a vacant land, and the court must consider his client could have that land to the same use as the rest of the land that had the market erected on it; and that the proper mode of determining the value was on the basis of the rent that might have been acquired, if the land had been used to form a part of a cloth market. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Municipality, contended, that the market value of the land, which is the amount the claimant is entitled to for compensation, is the amount which property in that neighbourhood would fetch, having due regard to any special circumstances which may exist in the purchase, and that that was the only safe criterion in a case of this kind. These circumstances may be such as to show that the purchases have been made on higher rates than the actual value of the land—special circumstances inducing a particular vendor to ask more than he would get in the market. The same observation applies if there are any circumstances to unduly depress the value, such as a Sheriff's sale or claims made to the land. And these circumstances must be taken into consideration in determining whether a particular rate for the particular purchaser is a fair test of the market value or not. Many witnesses are called on behalf of the Municipality who speak to the prices given for land and building in the neighbourhood of Sheik Memon-street. Mr. Morris, who is a civil engineer of very considerable experience in Bombay, states as his impression that property in the Native Town has increased in value during the last seven or eight years by about 25 per cent. It would appear, from his evidence, that if the estimate made in his report was the market value of the land, namely, Rs. 214-8 a square yard, the whole of the claimant's land, which he purchased in 1836, with eight houses on it, for Rs. 62,500,—I think I am justified in assuming the value of the building when he bought it to be at the least Rs. 12,500—would be worth without building Rs. 8,65,373—about seven times the value of what he paid for it. Again, considering the evidence given as to the prices realized for properties in the neighbourhood from 1877 to 1884, it would appear in about twenty sales, without including the sales to the Municipality, that the prices per square yard given for land, with the buildings on them, in only one case exceeded Rs. 146 a square yard. In that case Rs. 286 a square yard was paid, but under special circumstances. The case in which I assessed the compensation for certain lands in Rampart-row has been alluded to as an authority for my deciding the present case on the basis of the rent. That case referred to land adjoining the shop at present in the occupation of Mr. Marcks. In the judgment in that case I was most particular to state "that there being no evidence of recent sales of land similarly situated, the only reasonable way by which its value can be determined is from the basis of the rent." In this case there appears to have been many recent sales of property in the neighbourhood. And therefore it appears to me the most reasonable way of arriving at the market value of this land is to consider these different sales. I will now consider the evidence given in respect of the sales of prop erty in Shaik Memon-street, the street in whic h the claimant's land is situate. The first sale is th at of the 19th of January, 1877, of house and land adjoining the property of the claimant and next to his present cloth market. The house is there now, and consists of a ground floor, two storeys, and a loft. The price paid was Rs. 10,500. The area of the land was 124 square yards, which would be at the rate, for land and building, of about Rs. 85 a square yard. The buildings must have been in a very good condition when the purchase was made, as the purchaser, Moolchund Vundrawun, states he has only laid out about Rs. 1,500 for repairs since the purchase. The next sale was on the 5th of March, 1879. This must be treated as a very exceptional case. This property consisted of a house which jutted out into the street and was close to the gate and entrance to the Mooljee Jetha Market, and the market abutted on the house on three sides. The seller, Manchand Heerachund, knew the Mooljee Jetha Company were anxious to buy his property to carry out their scheme of extending the market, and that they had purchased a number of houses in Guneshwady-lane in a line with this property, and that his house was the last house left; and for these reasons he got a very good price, and one that he would not have got from a private person. The next sale was in 1877, but the purchase deed bears the date of September, 1881. The property consisted of three houses, and it stands only 12 feet houses from the Tribhowandas Cloth Market towards Moombadevi. This property was bought by Narayen Panchand for Rs. 23,000, and contains an area of 490 2-9th square yards, which would be at the rate of Rs. 49 per square yard for land and buildings. The next sale was on the 25th of February, 1882. This house is about four or five houses away from Tribhowandas Market, on the same side of the street, and in the direction of the Arthur Crawford Market—quite as valuable a position, if not more so than the land in this case. Maneckchund Heerachund stated that he bought the house to live in, and also to let. He paid Rs. 9,500 for the property, which contains an area of 65·2·3 square yards. He stated the house was an old one, and he considered it was worth, apart from the land when he purchased it from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. Taking the value at Rs. 2,500 the value of the land would be Rs. 7,000, which would work out at the rate for the land of Rs. 106-9-7 a square yard. This witness was one called on behalf of the claimant. The next sale was on the 11th of June, 1883, and the property was purchased for the sum of Rs. 40,100. The area was 320 square yards which would be at the rate of Rs. 125 a square yard. This is the property that is situate to the north next adjoining the Tribhowandas Cloth Market. There are also four sales of land to the Municipality in this street, spoken to by Mr. MacEwen. One on the 26th December, 1876, of 3945 square yards at Rs. 60 a square yard. This property is situate about nine or ten houses on the other side of the street nearer Mombadevi than the claimant's property. On the 6th of December, 1877, of 226 square yards at the same rate. The property is situated about two or three houses nearer the Crawford Market, on the other side of the street to the claimant's land. Another on the 7th May, 1878, of 17·55 square yards at the same rate. This was part of the land bought by the Mooljee Jetha Company from Manchund Heerchund at Rs. 208 a square yard for land and buildings. And another on the 27th April, 1882, of 82·67 square yards at Rs. 75 a square yard. This property was a corner house, much lower down the street, and at a short distance from the Arthur Crawford Market. I have also the evidence of Cowjee Thakersey Mooljee in respect of most of the sales of the properties in Gunneshwady, land purchased for the purpose of extending the Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market. He states from the first some of those properties were bought at high prices, and that after the owners of properties came to know of the scheme of extending the markets the company had to compay additional prices. In 1877 the prices paid for the land and buildings by the company ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 146 a square yard, in 1878 Rs. 139 a square yard, in 1882 Rs. 34, in 1884 from Rs. 78 to Rs. 103 a square yard. In most of the three cases it would appear that the sellers were aware of the scheme of the company, and asked exceptional prices. Though I have mentioned these sales, the value of land in Gunneshwady-lane is not quite so valuable as land abutting on the main street, Shaik Memon-street. There are also the sales of the properties in Ballajee Shaujee-street in December of 1878, and Rs. 35 a square yard for building land, and that in Senhor-lane in April, 1881, at Rs. 29 a square yard for buildings and land. These properties are in streets leading out of Sheik Memon-street. The exact position has not been given to us, and therefore I can form no opinion of their value in respect to the land in question in this case. There is also the purchase by the Municipality of 3,000 square yards of land for making a new road by Mombadevi for which they paid Rs. 40 a square yard. In this instance the opening of the new road must have increased very much in value the land abutting on it. And this property is at some distance from Sheik Memon-street. I cannot attach that value to the purchase of land by the Municipality as proof of the maket value of such land, as I can to purchases by private individuals. I have also been asked to visit Sheik Memon-street. The second sale I have alluded to was at Rs. 286 a square yard for buildings and land. That was a sale under most exceptional circumstances, and I shall not consider that sale further, in considering the value of land in Sheik Memon-street. We have then four other sales to consider. That in 1877 at Rs. 85 a square yard, for land and buildings. That in 1877-78, at Rs. 49 a square yard for land and buildings; at Rs. 106-9-7 a square yard for land only; and that of the 11th of June, 1883, at Rs. 125 a square yard for land and buildings. Though the claimant attempted to make out in certain proceedings in Withulwady-lane that the sum paid for this property was exorbitant, still comparing this sale and the position of the property with the sale of the property and the position of the property on the 25th of February in 1882 at Rs. 106 9-7 a square yard for the land and with the buildings on it at about Rs. 14-4 a square yard, and I can see no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of this sale, I would appear to me that Rs. 125 a square yard paid for that property was about the market value. I have then only four sales of property in Sheik Memon-street. The sale in 1877 of a property adjoining the claimant's at Rs. 85 a square yard for buildings and land. The sale in the years 1877 and 1878 of a property consisting of three houses and land, at Rs. 49 a square yard for buildings and land. The sale in 1883 of a property adjoining the claimant's property, and nearer the Crawford Market, at Rs. 106-9-7 a square yard for the land. And the sale in 1883 of the property also adjoining the claimant's property at Rs. 125 a square yard for the land.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

BUSINESS was somewhat retarded this morning by the regular telegrams being late in coming through, and when they did arrive they brought nothing of a character to relieve the existing dulness. On the contrary, the general tendency of the news is the other way, and Calcutta being closed, increases the quietness.

Rates of discount in London remain unaltered, and Consols are still quoted at 99⅞, but French Rentes in Paris are ⅛ higher at 110. Bar Silver has declined ⅛ per oz. to 49⅜d., and Rupee Paper is ⅛ lower at 78 for Fours and 80 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Linseed is quiet, and partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive. Coffee is dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. At the Skin sales, light Madras Goat skins are 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower. The London Colonial Wool auctions have opened to a dull market, with ½d. per lb. decline.

Piece-Goods in Manchester are reported quiet and slightly lower.

Owing partly to this, and in part doubtless to the American advices, Cotton in Liverpool continues quiet, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 7,000 bales. Of these 1,500 were Surats, which Reuter says were steady, although at the same time he reduces his spot quotations 1-16d. in Good and Fine Dholleras and Omras and fine Broach. Americans on the spot are unchanged, but arrivals are 1-16d. lower in near and 1-64d. in distant positions. From New York ready Cotton is quoted the same, but futures are 2 points lower again at 11·34 cents per lb. for May shipment. The receipts are as follows:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	25,000	19,000	21,000
Four days'	56,000	53,000	69,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,004,000	3,788,000	4,036,000

It is impossible to say the market here is duller than it was, as there has practically been nothing doing for some days past, but it is certainly weaker, and there are sellers at a decline of Re. 1, perhaps Rs. 2, per candy in everything except Bengals, which are out of the ordinary calculation owing to their scarcity. Business has been confined to a few ready lots of New Omras and Julgaums at prices ranging from Rs. 191 to Rs. 200 per candy, according to quality. We make the current quotations as follows:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
New Omra ready	Rs. 198	Rs. 202	Rs. 210
,, Do. March	198	200	208
,, Broach ,, ...	225	...	...
,, Do. April ,, ...	222	...	...
,, Dholleras ,, ...	196	201	208

WHEAT continues in large supply, but with an easier tendency in Freights, and Exchange shippers are buying more freely, and if anything we should call the market firmer.

SEEDS are steady but unchanged in price.

FREIGHTS are quieter in tone. We still quote Liverpool at 25s. Continental ports 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d., but the inquiry is decidedly slack. A steamer is reported fixed for London, February-March loading, at 27s. 6d. and another for March-April loading, to Mediterranean or Adriatic ports, at 31s. 3d., payable here.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Yarns are very slack, the demand from first hands being quite at a standstill for the time being. In Coals there is more steadiness apparent, owing to less pressure to sell on the part of importers. Forward shipment is generally quoted at Rs. 15½; Coals near at hand Rs. 16½, both Davison's and Cardiff.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver lower and business in Calcutta closed, we have again had a very quiet weak market in sterling. For private paper the banks have not lowered their rate below the best quotation of yesterday: but Bank bills are 1-32d. lower, and should Council drafts go as they are generally expected, the decline will probably be established all round to-morrow. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅛	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-32 to 1-16d.	,,
Do 3 months' sight	1s. 7 5-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 15-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	209½ to ¾	,,

The Bank of Bombay rates of discount have not been altered at to-day's board meeting, the minimum being still 4 per cent. for loans secured by Government Paper. The fact of this rate being maintained as against 6 per cent. in Calcutta speaks forcibly as to the quietness in trade here.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 98 9-16 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have been weaker again to-day. In Spinning Mill our quotations show a general decline of Rs. 5 per share, and occasionally the reduction is even Rs. 10. Port Canning are down to Rs. 315; Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are back to Rs. 4,250 for old, Rs. 860 for new. Cooper Madon, and Co are easier at Rs 121. Prince of Wales Press are quoted at Rs. 585, a decline of Rs. 20.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 929 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, will sail to-day for False Point, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with 38 deck passengers.

THE barque May Queen, 285 tons, Captain C. L Pierre, will sail to-day for False Point, with a general cargo.

THE barque Caller Oo, 657 tons, Captain John Rea, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 25,250 Indian maund salt,

THE steamer Ascalon, 1,523 tons, Captain H. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (10th Jan.), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackentosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,344 tons. Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For London.—Captain Brackwell; and 12 deck for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,466 tons, Captain T. E. Gillet, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Candy Miss Lamb, Asst. Surg. J. M. Dixon, Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Guzdar, and 11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Surat (s)	Andrew	London, Dec. 24.
21	Ascalon (s).....	Morris	Rangoon, Jan. 10.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Jan. 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Assyria (s)	Strewt	Persian Gulf.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Irene Morris (s) ..	Halleberton .	Genoa.
	Chindwara (s)	Gillet	Calcutta, &c.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Barque May Queen, Pierre, to False Point.
,, Caller Oo, Rea, to Calcutta.
Brig Koothbe Alum, Nacoda, to Calicut &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Saint Bernard, to Antwerp.
,, Fidele Primavesi, to Genoa.
,, Oorun, to Bhownuggur.
,, Cutch, to Cutch Coast.
,, Commilla, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
16	Merchantman	Mourilyan ..Mauritius, Nov. 29.
17	City of London (s) ...	Black .....Liverpool, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Steamer Pemba.
Jan. 17.—Steamers Maharani, Calcutta, Ocean and City of Calcutta. Ship Walden Abbey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
19	Brindisi (s)	London.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

200-82—Macfarlane and E.—Herbai vs. Nanabhoy Maneckji —Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

125-83—H. Bicknell (for pauper)—Witoo Pandoo Gusanay vs. Dhacoobai and another.—M. M. Munshi.—Part heard.

258-83—Thakurdas and D.—Jairam Narianji vs. Kooverbai and others.—Little S. F. and N., J. B. and D. and M. M. M.

204-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cussumbhoy Ganji vs. Feroo Mahomed and others.—Macfarlane and E and Payne, G., and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

367-83—Hore, C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfuddin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar.—Payne and G. and S.—Part heard.

Short Causes.

443-84—Payne, G. and S.—Kessowji Jadowji vs. Cookerda Poonsey—Thakurdas and D.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L., and O.—Dadabhoy Dosabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gollilwala and another.—Payne G. and S.

345-84—Malji B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramji vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Macfarlane and E.

Long Cause.

15-85—Bomonji and H.—Ujjibhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerji Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama and Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Forbes, Major, 30th Bengal N.I., from leave, from England.
Swete, Major, 10th Bengal N.I., from leave, from England.

JANUARY 21.

Sandwith, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Fenwick, Lieut.., Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Herbert, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Forbes, Major, 30th Bengal N.I., from leave, to Cawnpore.
Lincoln, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N.I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 22.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 24th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. All Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Those coming after will have to pay their own fares.

Officers attending the Ball on Friday next, the 23rd, are requested to attend in Mess uniform.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
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(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MISS FERGUSSON will be at home to receive VISITORS on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., after 5 p.m.

B. HAMILTON, A.-D.-C.
Government House, Parel, 21st. Jan., 1885.

TO THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,

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Sight scientifically treated.

Spectacles specially made to suit each individual case.

CAUTION.—The idea that the best lenses are made from Pebble, IS A DELUSION. All Mr Lazarus' spectacles are made from a materia INVENTED BY HIMSELF, and his lenses are the only ones IN EXISTENCE protected by ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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INCLUDING
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Plain square Piano.....	Rs	33	per month	or Rs	75
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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DYNELEY—December 22, at the Cadogan Mansions, Sloane-square, the wife of Col. R. E. Dyneley, Madras Light Infantry, of a daughter.

HOLMES—December 24, at Holme Leigh, Streatham, the wife of General P. L. Holmes, Madras (retired), of a daughter.

REAY—December 27, at New Hall, Ardleigh Essex, the wife of Major Reay, 22rd Bombay N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—WILLIAMS—December 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Milton-next-Gravesend, by the Rev. G. Barr, Vicar, James Smith, R. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Almora, to Harriet Alice (Hattie), youngest daughter of Henry Williams, of Harmer-street, Gravesend.

DEATHS.

BEATTY—December 25, at 26, Colville-road, Bayswater, Sarah Augusta, wife of Surgeon-General Beatty, of Bombay, and daughter of George Ellis, Esq., M.D., of Lecson-street, Dublin, aged 40.

DAVIES—December 27, at 55, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Rose Cherry, the wife of Reginald Stevenson Davies, and eldest daughter of the late John Carnac Morris, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 53.

GOLDNEY—December 26, Tommy, the dearly-loved child of Captain T. H. Goldney (38th Regiment Bengal Infantry), and Jessie, his wife, aged 3 years and 7 months.

PEDLEY—December 18, wife of T. Franklin, M.D., health officer, Rangoon, British Burmah.

PENROSE—December 18, at Croydon, Joseph Wallis, youngest son of the late Lieutenant Henry Penrose, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, aged 16.

REMFRY—December 27, suddenly, at his residence, The Grange, Nightingaleiane, S. W. John Remfry, formerly Honorary Magistrate and J. P. of Calcutta, aged 81 years.

VAUGHAN—December 17, at his residence, Llanvair House, Builth, James Vaughan, late Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, aged 57 years.

WALL—December 26, at his residence, No. 11, Glengallterrace, Old Kentroad, Captain A. P. Wall, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 87 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LUKE—January 19, at Khandalla, John Bell Luke, Asst. Engineer, G. I. P. Ry., Byculla.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

IT is quite clear that the English Government are acting in regard to the conflict between France and China in a manner that does not become a neutral Power. They have admitted in Parliament that the notification of the French blockade of Formosa "must be taken by the neutral Powers as a notification of a state of war." How then are they fulfilling these obligations of neutrality in relation to the belligerent Powers—for it is time to have done with the fictions which represent France and China as not at war—which arise out of the existence of a state of war between them? The simple truth is that the British colony of Hongkong is, in the words of an impartial witness, the base of supplies upon which France draws for her operations against China. Without the use of Hongkong, Mr. Colquhoun declares, the war would have been impossible. M. Ferry has admitted in the Chamber that England does not prevent the revictualment of the French fleet at any point, and as a matter of fact French men-of-war are constantly entering the harbour of Hongkong, there taking in coal and provision, and then steaming off for some new venture in Chinese waters. It is only by quibbling about the question whether or not France is formally at war with China that any doubt can be cast upon the illegality of such proceedings as these. If we would but grant the premise that the two countries are not at war, then there would be no ground of complaint, and it would not be necessary to call the attention of the Government to the Foreign Enlistment Act, and its plain prohibition of proceedings of this sort. But pedantry itself would shrink from such an assumption as that. We are very much afraid that the action of the Government in this matter has been determined not by law nor even by pedantry, but by policy, or by what Lord Granville and Lord Derby would deem to be policy. The law is being interpreted in the interests of France, not perhaps because the Government are particularly desirous of serving her, but because of a half belief that a little consideration shown to her in China may lighten the pressure of her antagonism to our interests in Egypt. If such is their idea, Ministers may abandon it at once. France will not thank them, the Chinese will hate them for it, and people in India, where trade has been hindered by it for months, after this will think that Lord Granville's calculating complaisance is a disturbing and costly element in the policy of England. "The English merchants pay the bill for the war," said the *Times* correspondent a few weeks ago. And for this, apparently, they have to thank their own Government. Somebody always has to pay for benevolent neutrality. In this case it is the British mercantile community, more especially that portion of it which trades between India and China. Lord Granville must not be surprised if his policy is not appreciated in Bombay.

THE Memoirs and Correspondence of General James Stuart Fraser just published by his son, Colonel Hastings Fraser, will constitute an acceptable contribution to the stock of materials out of which history is made. General Fraser served continuously in India for fifty-two years, holding a succession of high offices, chiefly political, and ending with the Residency at Hyderabad, which he occupied for fourteen years. During his long career he had opportunities of acquiring much original information on Indian political subjects, which together with his correspondence, extending over a long period of years with men of light and leading in India, is contained in this volume. About the transactions of the British Government with the Nizam's State he had much to relate, and his son and biographer, who has himself had a long experience of military and political life in the Nizam's dominions, is very well fitted to throw light upon the nature of our political relations with that territory. It must be confessed that some of the facts are a little startling; Colonel Fraser does not mince matters in dealing with some of the features of Lord Dalhousie's policy. He does not, however, write of the Government of India in any spirit of unfriendliness. He does justice to the spirit in which the Government has been disposed to act in its dealings with the Native States when it is correctly informed. General Fraser, it is shown abundantly by the correspondence published by his son, was a man endowed with an independent judgment, and with a sense of the morality which ought to prevail in international relations, especially when one of the Powers concerned is practically at the mercy of the other. It was to his credit that when he was appointed to the post of Resident at Hyderabad he at once recognised that the country was being ruined by that wonderful Minister, Chandu Lall, who had been set up against the will of the Nizam by the Government of India, under the notion that his predominance in the State was necessary to the maintenance of British influence in the councils of His Highness.

The once famous Chandu Lall is now best remembered, perhaps, in Hyderabad because he was the grandfather of a more recent Minister, the Peshkar, who ruled the State not very successfully from the death of Sir Salar Jung up to the installation of the Nizam by Lord Ripon—a dismal twelve months during which the country seemed to be again lapsing into chaos. Chandu Lall seemed to have a genius for misgovernment, yet he had been sustained by a succession of Governors-General and Residents for a period of thirty years. He was the insuperable obstacle to the reforms which his administration had rendered imperatively necessary, and it was due to General Fraser's insight and firmness that a mischievous tradition was at last broken through, and the perverse Minister removed from office. The evil that Chandu Lall did died after him. He was the cause of the imposition of the Contingent on the Nizam, because he dared not trust the Nizam's ordinary troops, as he was detested by them as well as by the whole country. The cost of the Contingent was made ruinously heavy. A great deal of curious information is given in this work relative to the financial dealings which eventuated in a heavy debt alleged to be due to the Government of India for advances of pay to the Contingent. Lord Dalhousie availed himself of the difficulties of the situation to secure the assignment of the Berars and other territories; and the negotiations, if such they may be called, leading to that end, are detailed by Colonel Fraser with entire candour. General Fraser had recommended that an earnest remonstrance should be addressed to the Nizam in 1851 in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of things. Lord Dalhousie had no desire to spoil a good grievance by taking a course which might have led to amendment in Hyderabad. He wrote to the Nizam a letter full of insult, informing His Highness that he could "crush him as the dust underfoot," and telling him, quite erroneously, as he himself afterwards admitted, that he was bound to keep up the Contingent "by the obligations of a treaty." His lordship, it is evident from the correspondence, knew perfectly well, for he expounded and explained them, what were the true conditions in the Nizam's connection with the Imperial Power, and what was the legal course to take, but he refused to be bound by any limitations, and placed his personal will above all questions of treaty obligation. Colonel Fraser gives the history of a remarkable incident in regard to a projected bank at Hyderabad, the establishment of which was arbitrarily prohibited by Lord Dalhousie. There is also an account of a singular abstraction of the pawned jewels of the Nizam, which were handed over to a syndicate of local bankers as security for money required to meet the peremptory requirements of the most formidable of the creditors who were thundering at the palace gates. It is evidently not considered by the author to be entirely creditable to Lord Dalhousie that he knew at times how to abstain from pressing too vigorously for payment; as, for instance, when there was a fair chance of the Nizam's liquidating the debt under the arrangements proposed by General Fraser. His lordship's magnanimity in declining to accede to the General's proposal to place districts under the charge of Captain Meadows Taylor with a view to the liquidation of the debt was remarkable under the circumstances; but on this point also the author abstains from according a word of commendation. However, Colonel Fraser does not advocate the restoration of the Berars, the assignment of which was obtained by Lord Dalhousie as the result of long and patient endeavour. He appears to be more concerned in procuring the rectification of a grievance which he lays to the charge of the Bengal officers who are attracted to the Hyderabad Contingent. He essays to show that the officers show an inclination to break down the influence and injure the property of some of the most meritorious and valuable officers in the cavalry by tampering with the Silladari system, by which one man can own one or several horses in the regiment. The Bengal ideal is to replace that system by the Khudaspa rule, which only permits a man to own the horse which he himself rides. Into the merits of this controversy the gallant Colonel enters with great zest.

The book contains a good deal of unpublished correspondence with many persons of distinction. It gives a great deal of original information on Indian politics, extending over a period of half a century. Incidentally Colonel Fraser deals with certain misrepresentations in regard to the Nizam's dominions which Mr. Gorst, M.P., gave to mankind as the fruits of his month's tour in India last year; and he also brings to the test of fact the amazing mare's nests described by a writer in the *Times* on the armies of the Native States of India. It is the pride of the author, whose father, and subsequently himself, served the Government of India for so many years, that he gives in the course of his candid work conclusive evidence that when full and correct information regarding matters of difference between any of the Native States and the Government of India has been furnished, the British Government has been disposed to act justly in making a settlement. He gives instances in support of this opinion founded upon his own experience and that of his father. The Memoirs form a valuable storehouse of interesting information, throwing a curious light upon many momentous episodes of Indian history.

THE correspondent who to-day asks if the time has not arrived when the scale of fares for public carriage hire in Bombay should be revised may count, we suspect, upon an affirmative response from a good many of his readers. The imminent disappearance of the buggy from our streets gives the question an especial timeliness, for on the day on which the victoria and shigram are the only vehicles plying for hire there will be but one scale of fares, and that the more extortionate of the two now in existence. We have already pleaded for a respite for the condemned buggy, of which it may fairly be said that if it is ugly it is useful, if it is uncomfortable it is cheap. It at least gives us a rupee fare to Malabar Hill and a twelve-anna fare to Byculla, and as a rule saves the passenger about a third of the price he would have to pay for a victoria. If then the buggy is irrevocably doomed, and we are to be condemned to one scale of fares, it is time to see that the scale is a reasonable one. It is believed that the only people in Bombay who have not at one time or another used violent language about it are the drivers themselves, whose judgment in such a matter, however, is not altogether unbiassed. The fact that it is the exception rather than the rule for anyone save the generous new comer to pay according to the scale scarcely improves the case. Everybody would prefer a scale which should tell him what he ought to pay, instead of one like the present, which we fear is to careful people only a guide to what they ought not to pay. A state of things in which one has to do ceaseless battle with the ghari-walla, in order to escape a profligate expenditure in cab fares, cannot commend itself to anyone who, while loving a quiet life, does not wish to pay too dearly for it. The drivers themselves might possibly prefer a lower scale which people would pay, to one which people notoriously will not, and do not, pay. No injustice, at any rate, would be done them if the whole of the fares were brought down to the level of the existing buggy rates. Our correspondent's sense of the excessiveness of the Bombay scale is probably the keener for his happy recollection of the two miles for a shilling fare in London. He makes by no means too much of the contrast between the cost of cab hire in the two cities. It would, indeed, be something of an insult to the hansom cab-driver to compare him, and his horse, and his cab with the shabby and not too intelligent Bombay ghari-walla, his beast, and his too often exceedingly ricketty carriage. The contrast cannot, indeed, be realized unless account be taken of the difference first in the driver's wages, then in the cost of horseflesh, and then in the value of the respective vehicles. The London driver, at any rate, has to pay fifteen shillings a day for the use of a hansom and a change of horses, and even at that rate he is able to get a profit from the two miles for a shilling fare. But there is another and perhaps a better way of showing that the Bombay scale is excessive. While the fare to Malabar Hill and back is two rupees four annas, the livery stable-keeper's charge for a decently appointed brougham for a whole day is only four rupees. There is no reason to suppose that the livery stable-keeper does business without making a fair profit, and if that is so the victoria driver, who keeps an infinitely inferior vehicle, and in many cases a horse that ought long ago to have made the knacker's acquaintance, makes rather more than a fair profit. The truth is that the only guarantee there is that he shall not make more than he is reasonably entitled to is in the fact that the public systematically pay upon a scale of their own devising, instead of upon that which he is so ready to produce whenever he gets into controversy with an obstinate client.

FROM the beginning of the year the Sisters of the St. John's Mission, assisted by experienced English lady nurses, have undertaken the nursing of the European General Hospital. This great boon to the European community of Bombay is soon to be followed by the establishment of an association, directed by the Sisters, having in view the training of skilled nurses, whose services are so much needed by the sick, rich and poor, who until now could not be obtained here, either on payment or in the name of charity. On a former occasion Dr. Blanc attempted to work out such a scheme. He had, with other practitioners in this city, repeatedly felt how great was the want of good nursing; unfortunately, when success seemed at hand circumstances arose which paralysed his efforts. He had induced two English lady nurses, who had already had much home experience, to undertake the nursing of some of the wards in his hospital; and he was so satisfied with their skill that he obtained from the committee of the Endowment Fund the promise of a grant of money to enable these ladies to train a few probationer nurses. At the last moment these lady nurses preferred to avail themselves of the Grant Medical College being open to lady students to enter the medical profession; and for a while the important work of training skilful nurses had to be set aside. Fortunately, he found in one of the Sisters who have lately joined a willing helper. Sister Mary Gertrude, the lady superintendent of the nursing establishment in the European General Hospital, who possesses great and valuable experience of such work, gladly accepted the task, and proposes to set it going without delay. H. E. the Governor, whom this lady addressed on the subject, at once promised his valuable support, and Sir James, who is always foremost when the cause of charity and the public welfare are concerned, did not limit his aid to mere words, but has already given practical assistance to a movement which must before long be an eminently popular one. Although the scheme is quite in its infancy, and details have not as yet been settled, we are able to state that the basis on which the Association for the Training of Skilled Nurses is to be worked is essentially a liberal one, provision being made that all creeds, all castes, all races shall be equally represented. The qualification required of probationers will be a somewhat high one, and this is essential, if nursing is to be placed on a footing such as our local Gamps have never dreamt of. English and native ladies will be equally welcomed, and it is greatly to be hoped that many of the latter will be the first to join. We cordially wish the movement every success.

WE understand that His Excellency Sir James Fergusson will embark for England on the 27th March, instead of the 3rd April, as was previously intended; handing over the Government to the senior member of Council, by permission of the Secretary of State.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THE Nile expedition has now fairly entered on the second stage of its work. Most of the troops have successfully completed the long voyage up the Nile to beyond Dongola, and they are now arriving in quick succession at Korti. Their condition is described as excellent, the hard work of rowing and towing having kept them in perfect training, and nothing worse has happened to them than having their clothes fairly worn out. Thus relieved of all anxiety as to the arrival of the infantry battalions of his force, Lord Wolseley has now begun preparations for the advance of the whole army to that part of the country, from Khartoum to Shendy, where the Mahdi seems content to wait for him. Time will show if I am right, but I must say I look with suspicion on the sudden eagerness of Lord Wolseley to take all the world into his confidence by ostentatiously making known this week what is said to be his plan of campaign. It must be remembered that the General has the newspaper correspondents completely under his thumb, so that none of them can send home any message which has not received his approval. They are obliged, therefore, to accept without demur whatever information as to his intentions he chooses to give them. Some little time ago Lord Wolseley sent home word that the Mahdi had agents in Egypt who kept him informed regularly of all movements or proposed movements of the British troops; and, in these circumstances, it may have seemed to him a justifiable *ruse de guerre* to mislead the public as to his plan of campaign. It will certainly be a surprising thing if the infantry are really sent off on a two months voyage round by Abou Hamed, while the mounted men march rapidly across the desert to Shendy. If Lord Wolseley can separate his forces in this way, and run the risk of having to attack the main body of the enemy with only a couple of thousand men, what necessity was there for having an expedition on so large a scale? The chances are that General Earle's brigade is not intended to go much further up the river than Merawi. By extending his new base of operations to that place, Lord Wolseley will have secured the issues of all the roads across the desert to Berber, Shendy and Khartoum, at the points at which they touch the Nile; and, when General Earle has disposed of the hostile Monassir Arabs just beyond Merawi, on whom vengeance is to be taken for the murder of Colonel Stewart, the whole British Army can advance through the desert without being exposed to the danger of flank attacks. It is probable that when Gakdul, half way across the desert, has been occupied by the mounted troops, the camels will be sent back to bring up the infantry in relays as quickly as possible; and then the reunited army can make a forced march over the remaining portions of the route to the Nile. In that case the whole campaign could be finished by the end of January, whereas, if the bulk of the infantry were sent round by the river route, it would be the middle of March before Khartoum could be relieved. It is satisfactory to be assured on his own authority, that, up to a fortnight ago, Gordon was "all right," and not in the least afraid of ever being captured by the Mahdi. But, if the military reasons for hastening the advance of the relieving force are not so pressing as had been supposed, the diplomatic necessity for the speedy dispersion of the Mahdi's host is urgent. Our Government is weakened in all its negotiations on the Egyptian question by the disorder that still prevails in the Soudan, and it would hail as a godsend a victory achieved by Lord Wolseley.

Still, we can feel no confidence that the relief of Khartoum would be turned to better account by the present Government than the victory of Tel-el-Kebir was. The fatal indecision of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues renders futile all the exertions of our soldiers to uphold the honour and interests of the country. The London newspapers last Monday vied with one another in offering the Prime Minister the most fulsome congratulations on the completion of his 75th year. The English people would have shown more sense if they had observed Mr. Gladstone's birthday as a day of national humiliation. While giving him credit for the possession of all the moral virtues, I cannot but regard Mr. Gladstone as the most incompetent Minister that ever directed the affairs of this Empire. When Lord Malmesbury was appointed to the Foreign Office in Lord Derby's Ministry of 1858, Lord Palmerston, who was a personal friend of his, volunteered to give him some instruction in duties that were new to him; and, among other interesting information, he told the Tory Foreign Secretary that he would be surprised to find how immense was the prestige of England abroad. That prestige lasted up to the time of Lord Beaconsfield's fall from power, but it has now entirely disappeared. It is a melancholy reflection that, in five short years, an English Minister has, with the best intentions in the world, completely destroyed the reputation England had slowly built up for herself during centuries of warlike enterprise and constant expansion. Under former Governments, the name of England was the pride and admiration of the world; now there is "none so poor to do her reverence." The Continental Powers seem to have resolved not even to take into consideration the latest English proposals for the settlement of the Egyptian question, and the threatening language used by the Russian and German representatives at Cairo in demanding the appointment on the Caisse of nominees of their respective countries gives countenance to the reports of an understanding among the Northern Powers to intervene for the purpose of compelling England to bow to the authority of Europe. Prince Bismarck has explained this week that he has no animosity to England, that Egypt is nothing to him, and that it is for the English Government to arrange with France what ought to be done. But, in default of such an agreement, he is not disposed to quarrel with France in order to let England have her own way in Egypt. This is an intelligible and reasonable policy, and it is not at all necessary to imagine that Bismarck is moved by an intense personal hatred of Mr. Gladstone, though he must have been exasperated beyond endurance by the shifty imbecility of the English Prime Minister.

In colonial affairs, no doubt, the attitude of the German Chancellor is distinctly unfriendly to England; but he would probably justify his conduct by saying frankly that England under Mr. Gladstone's administration has become *sans Puissance ignuée*, and that he need not have any scruples about picking up the possessions which we let drop from our nerveless hands. In South Africa he appears to have conceived the design of creating a belt of German territory stretching across the continent from sea to sea, with the ultimate object of acquiring all the country as far as Cape Town. He forestalled us at Angra Pequena on the Atlantic coast, and his agent, Herr Luderitz, appears to have made some very pretty arrangements with Zulu chiefs for securing a grant of land at St. Lucia Bay, in Zululand, on the coast of the Indian Ocean. But for the promptness of Sir Henry Bulwer in planting the British flag at St. Lucia, the Germans would soon have obtained possession of the whole country from the frontier of Natal to Delagoa Bay; and then, with the aid of their friends in the Transvaal, they might have hoped to overthrow English ascendency in Southern Africa. The scheme was a very bold one, and it is obvious that Bismarck would never have taken it up if he had not imagined that England was governed by a Ministry which might be kicked and cuffed with impunity, and which had as poor an opinion of the value of "honour" as Falstaff himself. Happily, we have still in South Africa men of the stamp of Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry Bulwer, whose patriotism is revolted at the slimy professions of extreme good-will with which the members of the English Government affect to welcome the founding of new German colonies in mediate proximity to our own.

In the Pacific Germany and France would seem to be acting in concert, if, indeed, the report be true, though it has not yet been confirmed, that the German annexations in New Guinea have been closely followed up by the French seizure of the New Hebrides. The first result of this joint action has been to embroil England with her Australian Colonies. It is true that New South Wales has refused to follow the lead of Victoria in protesting against the intrusion of the Germans in New Guinea; but the reasons given by the Government at Sydney for this refusal are that the extent of the annexation is still uncertain, and that it is impossible to believe the Home Government can have broken faith with the Colonies by sanctioning anything that would injure them. This, it will be observed, is a friendly slap in the face for Lord Derby which should sting him more even than the outspoken remonstrances of Victoria. The Melbourne people are much more go-ahead,

TELEGRAMS.

SIR F. ROBERTS ON SHOOTING IN THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

Sir Frederick Roberts has proposed a scheme for encouraging good shooting in the Army. He urges that British soldiers should be allowed an increase of forty rounds per annum, making two hundred the total. He also proposes to form short rifle ranges near barracks, so that soldiers may practise all the year round.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The French counter-proposals with regard to Egypt were lengthily discussed at a Cabinet Council held yesterday. Another Council for their further discussion is summoned for to-day.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article in this morning's issue, announces that the proposals, with large modifications, will be admitted as a basis for further negociations.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, JAN. 20.

A telegram was received from Lord Wolseley to-day, stating that a detachment of cavalry has made a reconnaissance from Hamdab towards Berber, without meeting with any opposition.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

Latest bulletins respecting the health of the Emperor state that His Majesty is suffering from a severe cold.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.
Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8lbs. do.	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
3½ ,, ,,	80
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49½

Arrival.—Anger Head.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Ceylon cable still interrupted. Messages forwarded by boats twice daily in each direction.

Kurrachee, 21.—Teheran route interrupted beyond Bushire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, January 20.

10 p.m.	72·1

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	74·7
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·4

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, R. V. F., Apollo-bunder, evening.

Jan. 23.—Volunteer Ball, Town Hall.
,, —Corporation Meeting.
,, 27.—Inspection of harbour by Port Trustees.
,, 28.—Town Council Meeting.
Yacht Club Ball.
,, 30.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
,, 31.—Children's Fancy Dress Fête, Ladies' Gymkhana. Preliminary Sky Race Meeting, Gymkhana.
Sky Races at Deesa.
Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show.
Feb. 2.—Sir James Fergusson leaves for Calcutta.
Gymkhana General Meeting.
,, 4.—Town Council Meeting.
,, 7.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
,, 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
,, 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
,, 14.—Regatta.
,, 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
,, 17.—Bombay Races.
,, 19.—Bombay Races.
,, 21.—Bombay Races.
,, 26.—Byculla Club Ball.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Mar. 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Varlad Agricultural Show.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL accompanied by his staff, visited the *Bombay Gazette* offices yesterday, when he was initiated into all the mysteries of the art typographic. His Highness was much interested in the working of the various departments, especially in that of the book-binding department, in which some 80 men are at present employed.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has reconsidered the invitation of the Sylhet tea-planters, and now proposes visiting their district during the month of February.

THE Allahabad paper says there is just a chance of our late Adjutant-General not returning to India. The China Command falls vacant shortly, and the reversion of it will, it is said, be offered to Sir George Greaves.

THE latest telegraphic news from the Sibi-Quetta Railway is not encouraging. A violent outbreak of cholera, it is said, broke out on the works at Sharigh last week; and heavy unseasonable floods in the Nari river the week before have caused a serious loss of plant on the bridge work.

THE Burma State Railways have paid four per cent. during 1884 on the capital cost of the open sections of both lines, although the Sittang line was only opened to Pegu on the 26th February and to Nyunglabin on the 1st August. It is confidently expected that the Sittang line will be opened to Toungoo in April. Detailed surveys for the Bassein-Henzada line are in hand, and the complete project should be ready in autumn. Mr. Dawson's Thatone line, the first private railway in Burma, has just been passed by Mr. Floyd, Government Inspector, and will, probably open for traffic on the 1st February.

A SAD affair occurred on Saturday at the lines of the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment at Alipur. A young native soldier, 17 years of age, shot himself rather than submit to some small punishment. He put his gun under his chin, and shot himself dead.

DR. PAYNE has, it is stated, been definitely told within the past few days by the Viceroy that the arrangement under which Dr. Simpson becomes Surgeon-General cannot be disturbed.

IN a report of the German Consul at Canton it is stated that the new steamer lines of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd to eastern Asia are very prosperous.

A CALCUTTA paper is informed, with reference to the charge brought by Button, the trainer, against the Thakore of Rajkot, that the Political Agent has given a decision in the case, to the effect that Button will be granted Rs. 300, which, in his present impecunious state, he will most probably accept. "The order of the Political Agent, however, is contrary to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay issued in reply to Button's petition. Button applied for a month's pay, his expenses to Bombay, and Rs. 300; and the Government of Bombay in their Resolution said: 'The Thakur should be informed that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, Rs. 300 is not more than he ought to pay,' which may be held to imply that Button was also to get his month's pay and his expenses to Bombay in addition. But the pecuniary points of the case are, however, of little importance compared with the fact that a criminal charge made by a European against a Native Chief in the court of the Political Agent was never even investigated, although a counter-charge made against the European by some employés of the Chief was dismissed as altogether frivolous."

A BANGALORE paper complains that there is a great deal of misdirected and wasteful energy just now in the Mysore Forest Department. It says the amount of teak timber coming into Mysore from the Goondlepett, Baijur, Khakancottah, and Metticopal forests is prodigious, and those who have recently, in the course of duty, had to penetrate the forests say there is also a prodigious quantity that was felled and squared in past years, lying rotting on the ground.

THE *St. Petersburger Zeitung* states that General Zelenoy, the chief representative of Russia on the Afghan Boundary Commission, recently left there on his way to the Afghan frontier. It adds that the actual delimitation of the frontier cannot be commenced until favourable weather sets in; and, as at least two months must elapse before that period, the Cabinets interested will employ the interval in settling by direct negotiations between themselves some questions still pending in regard to the delimitation. Experience has shown, continues the journal, that on similar occasions delegates often put forward greater demands than would be made by their Governments themselves, and in consequence efforts are evidently being made to define more precisely beforehand the duties of the Commissioners in order to avoid the necessity for future negotiations which would involve loss of time and might lead to dissensions.

MR. ERRINGTON was expected at the Vatican on New Year's Day to discuss some questions connected with Catholic missions in the English colonies, and also to define the jurisdiction of Monsignor Agliardi, the new Apostolic Delegate at Bombay, in harmony with the reservations formulated by Portugal.

MR. GLADSTONE'S seventy-fifth birthday was commemorated by the *Times* in a sympathetic but nevertheless very discriminating article. It credits him at once with "the mellow and tempered wisdom of Nestor," "the sleepless energy of Achilles," and "the versatile craft of Ulysses." Never, it admits, were his gifts more strikingly displayed than in the year that has lately closed. "As a master of debate for every purpose—for the exposition of complicated details, for the defence of untenable positions, for averting inconvenient inquiries, for overwhelming criticism, reasonable or unreasonable, in a torrent of rhetoric, for inexhaustible ingenuities of dialectic—the Prime Minister has during the earlier and the later session almost surpassed himself. Mistakes there have been in his policy, many of them gross enough to have brought a strong Government to shame and ruin, but Mr. Gladstone has averted disaster and again and again turned defeat into victory." The more, indeed, his measures are condemned, the higher is the *Times*' estimate of the resources of the Minister who could escape the consequences of them.

THE *Times*, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Justice West, remarks:—"Those who know Mr. West best are most disposed to augur happy results from his appointment to his present Egyptian post, for his experience in Eastern jurisprudence is wide and varied. At the same time his nomination is only adding another name to those of the many remarkable Englishmen and experienced administrators who have been selected for work in Egypt, and whose efforts have been rendered unavailing by the want of a clear and consistent policy. It is to be hoped that Mr. West may prove more fortunate in the circumstances of his tenure of office than some of his predecessors have been."

OUR list of distinguished visitors for this season is not yet at an end. Mr. Justice Field has been recommended by his medical advisers to go abroad to some more genial climate in order to recuperate his health, and he has decided to start for India, travelling overland as far as Brindisi. Mr. James Lowther, M.P., left London on the 9th inst. for India, where he will spend some weeks; and Mr. Justice Straight comes by the same steamer.

IT appears that the Marquis of Ripon telegraphed from Aden accepting the invitation of the Committee of the National Liberal Club to a banquet, to be held on Wednesday, February 25, in St. James's Hall, in recognition of his services as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Secretary for India (the Earl of Kimberley) will preside, and among those who have already promised to support his lordship are—Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, and Mr. J. K. Cross. Viscount Wolmer, writing for the Earl of Selborne, says:—"Lord Ripon's position as a statesman and his services in India render it a great disappointment to the Lord Chancellor to be unable to be present on such an occasion."

MR. JOHN M. COOK writes from Upper Norwood, Dec. 31, to say that his attention was called to the statement telegraphed from Egypt that he had estimated the cost of the Nile campaign at £15,000,000. He states that he has not given such an estimate to anyone, or expressed any opinion upon the subject to any newspaper correspondent. He continues:—"I remember, either in Cairo or Ramleh (I am not clear which) some one said 'The campaign is estimated to cost £10,000,000,' and I replied clearly and distinctly that I must bear in mind figures have been grossly exaggerated—for example, it has been stated in several influential papers that my bill against the Government for the first two months is £500,000, whereas my total bill for the upward movement of the expedition will not exceed £150,000,' and the one making the remark replied distinctly, 'For your sake, I am sorry to hear it.' That is the only instance in which the figures in question were ever mentioned in my presence."

THE *Daily Telegraph* has reason to believe that, in case of any attempt being foreshadowed to annex the islands and shores contiguous to the Australasian continent, Her Majesty's Government have issued instructions to our commander on the Australian naval station to hoist the British flag on the Louisiade and Woodlark groups, and on Long Island and Rook Island. The British naval force in these waters consists of one ironclad, four schooners, three gun-boats, and one steam yacht.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* M. Arminius Vambéry takes a look into the future, and in answer to the question "Will Russia conquer India?" gives a reply that magazine readers are so familiar with.

AFFER a six days' trial before the District Court of Nicosia, in Cyprus, an action brought by Captain E. Croker, late Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, to recover from Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, York and Lancaster Regiment, £5,000 for alleged false and malicious libel, has ended in judgment for the plaintiff, with £50 damages. Colonel Gordon has appealed against this judgment.

TAKING a retrospect of the past year, the *Pall Mall Gazette* exclaims:—"Last New Year's Day, what would have been said if any prophet had foretold that when the year closed Mr. Gladstone would have despatched an army to Khartoum and an expedition to Bechuanaland, would have annexed half of New Guinea, the Delta of the Niger, and the littoral of Zululand, and would have added without a protest £5,500,000 to our naval expenditure? Yet all these things have come to pass, and who seeing these two great triumphs achieved in 1884 over the besetting sin of constitutional States will venture to despair of England."

THE *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on the 28th December, says that it is gratifying to see that some of the more influential organs of the native press are showing a disposition to drop the violent tone of race animosity and the habit of heaping personal abuse on all opponents which have done so much to discredit them during the last two years. Lord Dufferin, he adds, has already succeeded in making himself respected and liked by all who have been thrown into contact with him, and there is every reason to hope and believe that his Viceroyalty will be marked by a complete effacement of the recent unhappy differences, and by that cordial union of all classes and races which is essential for the peace and prosperity of India.

Truth says:—I gather from the Indian papers that Lieutenant Power, of the Essex Regiment, now at Aden, has been cashiered for striking his superior officer, and that Colonel Rennie (the officer struck) has been deprived of his command. I know nothing of the particulars of this case except that the defence was "long-continued provocation given by Colonel Rennie." This provocation seems by the sentence to have been proved. Why, then, was the Colonel not cashiered? A blow given by a subaltern to his superior officer is deserving of punishment; but if this blow was the result of long-continued provocation on the part of the superior to the subaltern, I am inclined to think that the former is even more to blame than the latter."

ONE would hardly expect to find out of the region of operetta and extravaganza a diplomatist bearing the title of the "Ambassador of Timbuctoo;" but a real Ambassador from the Central African city has just managed to find his way to Paris, and is staying at the Hôtel du Louvre. The object of his mission is to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the French Government. He does not represent the Sovereign of the region from which he comes, but holds his credentials from the "Chief of the Corporation of Timbuctoo merchants." He might, in fact, be described as the representative of the Timbuctoo Chamber of Commerce. The envoy, who bears the rather lengthy name of Si-el-Natj-Abd-el-Kader-Ould-Baker, is described as a gentlemanly and intelligent negro.

A DISGRACEFUL scene has occurred in the Bulgarian Sobranje. A member of the Opposition—M. Sivaceff—reproached the Government with favouring a Russian concessionnaire in the competition for the construction of the Zaribrod-Vakarel Railway. He further charged the Prime Minister with certain financial manœuvres bordering on peculation. The Prime Minister requested the President to impose silence on the speaker, which the President, however, refused to do. Thereupon a group of the Government's supporters rushed forward and beat M. Sivaceff within an inch of his life, leaving him in a pool of blood on the floor of the House. The foreign representatives who were present hurried away, while the public gave vent to a turbulent protest of indignation.

IT is interesting to compare the different ages at which Her Majesty's children have been married. The Princess Beatrice is now betrothed in her twenty-eighth year, the Princess Royal married in her eighteenth year, the Prince of Wales was married when in his twenty-second year, the Princess Alice in her twentieth year, the Duke of Edinburgh in his thirtieth year, the Princess Helena in her twenty-first year, the Princess Louise in her twenty-fourth year, the Duke of Connaught in his twenty-ninth year, the Duke of Albany in his thirtieth year. The united ages, at marriage, of the five Royal Princesses makes 111 years; the united ages, at marriage, of the four Princes makes 111 years. By striking an average one finds that Princesses are married at 22 1-5 years, and Princes at 27¾.

A REPORT has reached a home paper from Larnaca to the effect that considerable excitement prevails there in consequence of the discovery of serious frauds in the Revenue Department. The amount of the defalcations which had been discovered up to the time of the mail leaving is stated to have been not less than £50,000, and the investigation had not been completed. Seven or eight officials are said to have absconded; their escape from the island to Asia Minor having been made in small sailing craft. It is further alleged that some of the account-books of the Department have been destroyed. The elected members of the Legislature will, it is said, bring the matter before the notice of the Council as soon as it assembles, and Lord Derby will be memorialized, as there is believed to be a desire in certain quarters to hush up the matter.

AN important correspondence between Governor Cleveland and the Civil Service Reform Association has been published in New York. Mr. Cleveland declares his purpose as President to enforce the Civil Service law in good faith and without evasion. He says worthy incumbents of offices not within the scope of the law will not be removed for partisan reasons, but will be allowed to remain until the close of their terms. Only those will be removed who have forfeited all just claim to retention by using their offices for party purposes, and, instead of being decent public servants, have been offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of the local party management. While Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selection for offices not embraced in the Civil Service rules will be based upon fitness rather than persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations. These declarations by Mr. Cleveland create a profound sensation in all parties, especially among those Democrats who were hoping he would turn out all the Republican incumbents and fill the offices with Democrats. The declarations (the correspondent of the *Daily News* says) justify completely the faith the Independents had in him, and foreshadow an honest non-partisan administration.

A SELECTION of over a hundred letters written by Prince Bismarck between 1851 and 1858 are about to be published in Leipzig. Some of the letters, proof sheets of which have reached Paris, contain Prince Bismarck's estimate of various statesmen and noteable persons with whom he came in contact. Others are exclusively political; but their interest has been materially diminished by the great changes which have taken place in Europe since they were written. The following extract, however, is important, as showing the value he sets upon an alliance with Powers that shrink from the responsibility their position entails upon them, and gives a clue to the principles that guide his policy in 1884:—

I do not see why we should link our sound seaworthy ship with the old worm-eaten barque of Austria. We can keep the sea better than she can, and everybody courts our friendship. Great storms are the weather that suits us best, and we can use troubled times fearlessly, and without any consideration for others. Do we desire to become greater? In that case, with our four hundred thousand men, we must not be afraid of standing alone. Let us leave others to fight; by not siding with anyone we are in a far better position than by linking ourselves at present with Austria. The greater the difficulties in Europe the more valuable will be our alliance, and the greater price we shall get for it.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has resigned the Meerut Command from the 1st of April next. The Government of India has accepted the resignation.

THE annual Rifle Meeting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was to commences yesterday.

A CLASS for a course of instruction in army signalling will be established at Bangalore on the 18th February, for British officers only; those who have good eye-sight and are capable of standing exposure will be selected.

CAPTAIN C. A. ANDERSON, M Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to join No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. CODRINGTON, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, now on furlough in England, has forwarded his papers requesting permission to retire from the service.

THE Rev. H. K. O'Connor, M. A., Chaplain of Sitapur, has been transferred to Kamptee, in the Central Provinces.

THE Rev. T. B. Speedy, Chaplain of Chunar, has been appointed Lieutenant in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant W. Jackson, promoted.

MR. J. C. BEAHAN has been appointed Lieutenant in the Kasganj Rifle Company of the Futtehgurh Volunteer Corps.

THE services of Captain E. T. Rose, aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W. Provinces, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE families and sick men of the North Staffordshire Regiment and No. 1 Mountain Battery, consisting of three officers, ninety-seven men, fourteen women, twenty-nine children, and ten followers, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, and three officers, one hundred and fifty-eight men, eighteen women, fourteen children, fifty-eight followers, and ninety-two horses and ponies of the No. 1 Mountain Battery, are expected from Kurrachee by the Indian Marine steamer Canning on the morning of the 27th instant. They will on arrival be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched, the former to Deolali by a special mixed train leaving the dock the same evening *en route* to Mhow, and the latter to Poona by a special train, leaving the dock at 7-15 p.m. the same day.

A REPLY

To the prolonged and persistent attacks of a certain influential Journal.

Lord Ripon loquitur:

They tax me with a dozen crimes;
But, bless me, I don't mind it.
While loyalty with Ripon rhymes,
Don't tell me I'm "before the times,"
Ask rather, whose *behind it!*
—*Punch.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—The barometer has fallen throughout almost the whole of Northern India, the only exceptions being in the stations of the Indus Valley, Ludhiana, Allahabad, Dacca, and Chittagong; but over the Central Indian States, Rajputana, Bombay, the peninsula, and Burma the barometer has risen. The only important change in the general distribution is, however, the formation of a small local depression over Lower and West Bengal. The south-westerly wind from Orissa has spread northward into Bengal; but elsewhere there is no important alteration. This south-westerly wind has occasioned a great increase of humidity in Bengal, and a shower of rain fell in Calcutta this morning. In general the sky is clear, or nearly so, of cloud, and the weather is very fine.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence published in your journal from Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, I request him, through your paper, to be so good as to mention the classes of Hindus (either Marathee or Guzerathi, in which the re-marriage of widows is proposed), wherein widows charged, convicted, and punished for committing the heinous offence of infanticide or abortion have been freely admitted into the caste with or without penance, and are afterwards openly allowed to associate with respectable families. When Mr. Mahipatram furnishes this information, I believe our philanthropic reformers would lose no time in volunteering their services to induce the particular castes which have condoned such irregularities to sanction now in a formal way the re-marriage of widows amongst them. The erring widows then would be glad to contract regular second marriage, under the auspices both of the castes and of the Widow Re-marriage Association. Thus great progress in this cause will have been made.—Yours, &c.,

January 20. B. B. PITALE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your comments yesterday on my second letter of the 18th inst., on the subject of juvenile marriage, allow me to observe that where a State is a separate body from the people it is not right for it to alter the social laws of the country unless the nation, or a great majority of the nation, ask for a change. But where the State is controlled by the elected representatives of the people, it is one of its legitimate functions to improve the national social laws. In England, for instance, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited, but the parliamentary Government can very fitly remove that prohibition by a new law. In such countries it is neither necessary nor desirable to entrust local authorities with matrimonial functions. But in India it will not be improper to take their assistance even in such a matter. My proposed Act is merely a preliminary, a mere tentative measure in order to get the subject discussed and considered in every municipal ward and in every village. After thus preparing the people for the final great change, the State Legislature will be able to pass suitable laws grounded on the experience gained by the action of the local authorities.—Yours, etc.

MAHIPATRAM R. NILKANTH.

Bombay, January 21.

CAB FARES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Has not the time arrived when the scale of fares for the employment of public vehicles might be revised in the interests of the public? The present system simply means extortion to strangers, and to Bombay residents annoyance. The scale now in force is far too complicated to serve the purpose for which it is intended, and necessitates the unpleasantness of bargaining before employment, or much waste of time in ascertaining the amount to which the "wala" is justly entitled. The fares are also excessive as compared with London rates; for instance, the fare to Malabar Hill is Rs. 1-8 or (allowing exchange) equivalent to 2s. 4½d., while the cab fare in London for the same journey would be 1s. 6d., or less than Re. 1. And so it is with most of the tabulated rates. This is the more inexplicable when one considers comparatively the comfort, convenience, and intelligence of the men in charge; the cost and the maintenance of the vehicle, horse, and man; and also the small wage-earning capacity of the "wala" at any other pursuit.

I believe the London system might be adopted with perfect equity to the "wala" and advantage to the public, viz., that from a central point a certain radius should be taken (that in London is, I believe, four miles), within which a mileage fare should be paid, and outside of which the "wala" should be entitled to an increased rate; also, for the convenience of those who may employ victorias for business-calling purposes, an alternative hourly rate should be fixed. The scale for public information should be prominently placed upon the vehicle, and any deviation from it should be considered an offence punishable by fine. It would also be of advantage if more care were exercised in the granting of licenses. As it is, they are often given to men utterly wanting in intelligence, and grossly ignorant as to the locality.

I have trespassed upon your space, sir, with the hope that you will support my appeal for a much-needed reform.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, Jan. 20. WM. A. GILMER.

FEATS OF TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can beat the experience of the correspondent at an up-country station regarding feats of telegraphy on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. I sent a telegram from Ajmere at 9 a.m. one morning to my agent at a station on the line twenty-two hours ahead, ordering a camel to be ready for my arrival. The telegram reached half an hour before I did myself, and I was then told that it was not an unusual occurrence. On inquiring what pay the signallers received, I was answered that it was Rs. 15 month, and that they were fined so often that it made the employment not worth having. Here is an instance nearer home. I left Bombay one day last week and sent at 8 p. m. an ordinary message from Grant-road to Khandala, announcing my being on the way to that city. That message was delivered at 8 o'clock next morning.

FACT.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

SIR FRANK SOUTER presided at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. There were present:—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blanc, Captain Morland, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, R. N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

TOWN DUTY ON SUGAR.

A letter, dated 14th instant, was received from Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Company, stating that, on the 21st November last, an application was addressed to the Town Council on the subject of reducing the tariff value on which the Town Duty is levied on sugar and sugarcandy, but that up to date nothing had been done on the subject; adding that since the last month the price obtainable in the market is Rs. 11 per cwt. for the best quality of sugar.

The Municipal Commissioner mentioned that he was to have an interview on the subject with some native gentlemen, and the matter was postponed until he laid further information before the meeting.

CHOLERA AND WELL-WATER.

Proceeding to a consideration of the outstanding business, the Municipal Commissioner had been asked to ascertain, from the position of the wells referred to in paragraph 6 of the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1885, whether the outbreak of cholera attributed to the use of water taken from these wells can, in any way, be explained by the conditions existing in the surrounding soil. Mr. Ollivant read the report from the Health Officer, who stated that one well in Vithalwady had several privies within a few feet, and that the water must have been impregnated. It was not established that the people used the well in consequence of the interruption of the usual supply from Vehar, or whether they had used it habitually.

Dr. Blanc, speaking on Surgeon-General Cuningham's recently published views, differed from him concerning the conveyance of cholera. In his opinion it was clearly established that cholera was conveyed by water, and when facts transpired which seem to bear on this point they should be well sifted, and it should be ascertained whether they could stand the test of inquiry. This was his reason for asking a thorough investigation of the question. The surroundings of the well were something infamous. He wondered how anyone in his senses could drink water from a well surrounded by cesspools. This only illustrated how many wells might be closed with benefit to the people of Bombay, and he trusted some such step would be taken when the fuller water-supply was introduced. Many of his friends on Malabar Hill sent daily to the Fort for drinking-water to which they were accustomed, but which he should not like to drink.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out how difficult it was to ascertain what water the people having wells actually drank. They might obtain Vehar water from a neighbour to whom it was supplied, but when an inquiry was made they would not be inclined to admit it.

Mr. Khote remarked that before the introduction of Vehar water there were several years in which no cholera appeared. Because well water was used, therefore it did not follow that cholera must be attributable to that cause.

The Chairman—In those days the water was constantly used, whereas now it becomes stagnant.

Dr. Blanc said the deaths from cholera since the introduction of Vehar water had been reduced to one-fourth, and if the wells were closed they would be reduced to one-eighth.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Blanc, the Commissioner was asked to report as to whether the Medical Officer believed the well in Vithalwady was a nuisance, and whether Mr. Ollivant proposed to take any action for closing or filling it up.

This concluded the business.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

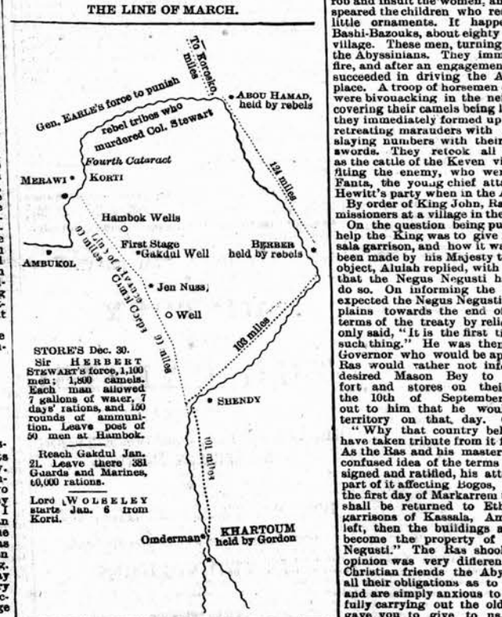
PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LORD WOLSELEY'S plans are so far developed, and such movements of troops have been ordered, that we are now enabled to see in what way he means to relieve Khartoum. In order that Lord Wolseley's position may be exactly understood, it may be stated that between Khartoum and Korosko the Nile describes a couple of gigantic curves in opposite directions, giving its course roughly the shape of the letter S. A straight line from Korosko to Khartoum would run almost due south, and would cross the Nile above the fourth Cataract, that is to say, about one hundred miles higher up than Korti, where Lord Wolseley's headquarters are at present. From Khartoum the river runs north-north-east to Berber, then north-north-west to Abou Hamed, which is due north of Khartoum. From that point it runs south-west for a hundred and fifty miles, nearly parallel with its course from Khartoum to Berber, but in the opposite direction, so that Dongola, where it again turns northward, lies nearly due west from Berber and a hundred miles nearer Khartoum than Abou Hamed. From Korosko to Abou Hamed in a straight line is about one-third of the distance that has to be covered if the course of the river is followed. Korti, though a hundred miles lower down than Abou Hamed, is thus further from Korosko. Again from Korti to Shendy, on the way to Khartoum, is twice as far by the river as by the intervening desert. From Korti across the desert to Shendy, which lies half-way between Khartoum and Berber is a journey of 180 miles, with two water less distances of fifty miles each, there being good wells half-way—that is at Gakdul. Lord Wolseley is now pushing a force mounted on camels across the desert to Shendy, and another body of troops—the South Staffordshire Regiment and some cavalry under the command of General Earle—has been sent up the river to Handak, a point above the fourth Cataract, from which measures will be taken to punish the murderers of Colonel Stewart and Mr. Power. The tribe being punished for its treachery, General Earle is to proceed up the river to Abou Hamed, which is the nearest point of that section of the river to Korosko. General Earle had passed Merawee on Tuesday (Dec. 29), and was expected to reach the Gerendid Cataract next day.

THE MARCH ACROSS THE DESERT.

The force which is being sent across the desert to Shendy is commanded by Sir Herbert Stewart. The first division started from Korti on Dec. 29 for Gakdul—the half-way point. The column consisted of 1,150 men and 1,950 camels, a small detachment of Hussars acting as scouts, and the transport camels being guarded in front by the Guards camel corps, and in rear by the mounted infantry. The transport camels marched from twenty to thirty abreast, the protecting troops being formed in close column of companies, ready to dismount and form square in the shortest time possible. Lord Wolseley inspected the force before it started, and about three o'clock the column struck away across the undulating and pebbly plain. "It was a strange sight," we are told, "to see the two thousand camels with their necks stretching out like ostriches, and their four thousand pairs of long legs moving along in military array, until the rising dust first blended desert, men, and camels, in one uniform grey hue, and finally hid them from the sight of those who remained in camp." The column halted for an hour and a half when they had reached a spot about nine miles from Korti. General Stewart then gave orders for the column to close up, and for the camels to proceed on a broader front. Therefore when they moved on again in the bright moonlight the length of the column, which before was a mile, was reduced to half a mile, and was not only under better control on the line of march, but was very much more able to resist any sudden attack by the Arabs. When the column arrives at Gakdul, 60,000 rations will be left there in charge of the Guards; the rest of the force and all the camels will return at once with Sir Herbert Stewart to Korti, when a second column, which will be accompanied by Lord Wolseley, will march to Gakdul. It was expected that the first column would reach that place in three days, and it was doubtful whether it would meet with resistance.

THE LINE OF MARCH.



The above map shows the route by which Sir Herbert Stewart's force is to advance across the desert. The *Morning Post's* correspondent gives the following particulars respecting the district to be traversed by the force:—

After a march of twenty-five miles the expeditionary force will strike the Wady Abu Gir, and will continue along it to the Hambok Wells, fifty miles distant from Ambukol. Water is procurable along this Wady by sinking wells. The Wady has vegetation of rank grass and bushes, serviceable both as food for camels and as fuel. At Hambok there are wells, as is also the case at Howeiyat fifty nine miles from Ambukol. Here, too, there is a plentiful supply of small timber to the right of the track, near the mountain El Messalima. The Jebel Gilif range of mountains is here on the left or north of the track, and continuing to beyond Gakdul, it sends down ravines and shoulder spurs of rocky ground to it. South of the track runs a plain dotted with bushes, and rendered somewhat broken and uneven by watercourses.

At Abu Halfa, ninety miles from Ambukol, there are wells situate about three and a half miles north of the camel track, in a Wady running down from the mountains, and holes 5ft. to 10ft. deep are to be found in the river bed. Further up this Wady, called Wady Abu Halfa, that is to the north, towards the mountain range, is a large pool under palm trees, reported to be never dry. Many mimosa trees skirt the river bed to a depth of half a mile on each side, and vegetation here affords abundant food for animals.

At Gakdul water is to be met with, there being wells in a torrent gorge running down from the Jebel Gilif range, about three miles on the left of the camel track. The wells are three in number and are natural reservoirs, among precipitous cliffs, each at a different level one above the other. They are never dry.

At El Faar, on the road towards Shendy, there are wells off the track about ten miles due east of Gakdul, the track trending from Gakdul, in a south-easterly direction. They are holes in the channel of a dry river bed, a few feet in depth, and contain a plentiful supply of water. The next at which water may be obtained is at Abu Klea, a distance of 152 miles from Ambukol. There are wells here of the same sort as at El Faar, and holes of small depth containing water enough for 1,500 or 2,000 camels. Further on there is a well at Shabakat (168 miles from the point of starting), 50ft. deep, excavated through sandstone rock. The water is brackish and thick, and unfit for drinking.

Metammah, it should be noted, is situate on the Nile, and by the route taken is 176 miles from Ambukol. It is divided from the desert by a line of low hills, and from the river by a belt of cultivation. It is a place of some importance, possessing 3,000 inhabitants.

As far as Gakdul the road passes through rough hilly country formed by the spurs of rock and irregular shoulders of ground, in which the mountain ranges of the northern side terminate as they reach the plains that are the beginning of the Great Desert, running south. The supply of water is not supposed to be sufficient for many camels at Hambok or E Howeiyat. Abu Halfa, 90 miles from Ambukol is, therefore the first station at which water sufficient for a considerable force may be expected. Then comes Gakdul, ten miles further, with El Faar to the east, and after that Abukles fifty-two miles beyond. Consequently Abu Halfa, Gakdul and Abukles the latter within twenty-four miles of the Nile, are the principal and probably the only serviceable watering-posts on this route. The condition of the wells, especially at this season, not long after the rains, is not to be calculated on.

NEWS ABOUT KHARTOUM.

News has reached Korti that up to the last week in November General Gordon had repulsed several minor attacks on Khartoum. The garrison there continued well provided with food and munitions of war; sufficient for several months.

Letters from Massowa announce that the garrison at Kassala has made a sortie and driven back the rebels. Bachoet Bey, chief of the Beni Amer tribe, and many followers, including the chief of the Hallenga tribe, when trying to relieve Kassala, have been killed by the Hadendowahs. This is a serious disaster, and complicates the speedy pacification of the southern portion of the Eastern Soudan. The rebels have also taken the Roweyah salt-fields, 100 miles north from Suakim, killing many merchants and inhabitants.

Captain Brophy, of the Black Watch, and two soldiers have been drowned near Dongola by the upsetting of a boat.

A messenger who arrived at Korti from Khartoum on Dec. 31 brought a small piece of paper, bearing only the words:—"Khartoum all right. December 14.—C. G. Gordon." The messenger says that General Gordon told him to say that Khartoum could not be taken by the enemy, and that on the occasion of the last attack the garrison had disabled one of the Mahdi's guns. The authenticity of the above message, which is both sealed and signed, is not doubted. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—I have seen the message sent by General Gordon. It is a tiny scrap of paper no larger than a postage-stamp, and could be easily concealed, however strictly its bearer was searched. I have had a talk with the man who brought it to-day. General Gordon is a great smoker and it is satisfactory to learn that he is amply provided with tobacco. He had a personal interview with the messenger before the man set out, and when he left him offered him a cigarette. The messenger says

of Battenberg, third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. The Prince is the younger brother of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is married to the Queen's grand-daughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse, and of the Prince of Bulgaria.

The *Times* says:—The House from which Prince Henry springs is well known in this country, and is already closely bound up with our own Royal House. His cousin is the Grand Duke of Hesse, husband of the lamented Princess Alice; and his eldest brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, was married last spring to the Grand Duke's eldest daughter, the granddaughter of the Queen, Princess Victoria of Hesse. It is not unreasonable to surmise that the pleasant announcement which we make to-day is the result of the intimacy which must naturally have sprung from the marriage between Her Majesty's grand-daughter and Prince Henry's brother. The good wishes of the people of these kingdoms will be heartily offered to Princess Beatrice on this happy occasion. Her devotion to her widowed mother has won her respect and affection wherever the English tongue is spoken. Owing to the many years during which she has been the constant companion of the Queen, the sharer of her joys, the comforter of her sorrows, the public seems to know far more of her than it usually knows of unmarried Princesses of the Royal House, and can thus feel a peculiar sympathy with her now. There have not been wanting of late years occasions on which Princess Beatrice has come forward herself, in aid of some work of charity or general usefulness, to open a hospital bazaar or to distribute prizes to female art students. Her efforts have been watched and appreciated, and general congratulations will attend her in her marriage. But, after all, it is the mother and not the daughter of whom the country will think most. All the Queen's other children have married and established homes of their own, most of them many years ago, and now the last is to leave her. The separation is, indeed, to be as slight as possible. Prince Henry is to take up his residence in England, and near to the Queen. But though the separation may be minimized, it will remain none the less a separation. It is now nearly fourteen years since Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne; and throughout all that time Princess Beatrice has been the constant and often the sole companion of her mother. It is not difficult to realize how great must be the wrench at parting with her. Though the Princess and her husband be settled in Windsor Park or in the Isle of Wight, that will be a very different thing from her daily presence at the Castle, or at Osborne, or at Balmoral. Happily the Queen may look for other companions in her wide family circle. She may count upon the bereaved Duchess of Albany, with whom she shares a great and a recent sorrow; and she is blessed with many grandchildren here and in Germany whose attendance she may command. Whatever the trials of Her Majesty's life, and they have been many and great, she has had no slight compensation in the happy marriages of her sons and daughters, and in the unfailing sympathy of her people in all her domestic joys and sorrows. This sympathy will be extended in full measure on an occasion which, while it foreshadows we trust another happy marriage, takes from her home the last of the Queen's children.

THE AUSTRALIANS AND GERMAN ANNEXATIONS.

A MEMORANDUM has been addressed to the Governor of Victoria by the Honourable James Service, the Premier, on the subject of the German annexations in the Western Pacific. In this document, which bears date December 30, Mr. Service says:—

The reported hoisting of the German flag not only in the Western Pacific, but also on the northern side of New Guinea, has already created consternation in this community. The surprise felt at this act is based, first, on the resolution of the Sydney Convention declaring that further foreign territorial acquisitions in the Western Pacific would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of Australasia; secondly, on the assurances contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated May 9, in which confidence was expressed that no foreign Power contemplated any interference in New Guinea; and, thirdly, on the negative reply given by Mr. Evelyn Ashley in the House of Commons on the 24th of October regarding the reported understanding with Germany. Moreover, Lord Derby, on the 2nd of July of last year, announced in the House of Lords that any attempt on the part of a foreign Power to settle on the coast of New Guinea would be regarded as an unfriendly act. Mr. Service consequently submits that the colonists were entitled to rest in the perfect confidence that their interest in New Guinea would be secured by the Imperial Government. He supposes, therefore, that the reported hoisting of the German flag took place without the knowledge of the Imperial Government. "The surprise and indignation," he continues, "which will prevail if the reports prove to be true will be intensified by the recollection that when the colonists hoisted the British flag in New Guinea, the Imperial Government thought fit to repudiate and cancel the proceeding on the ground that the apprehension of foreign acquisition was indefinite and unfounded." The memorandum proceeds thus to summarize the position:—"Australia was not allowed to act herself, and the Imperial Government will not act on her behalf. Meanwhile Australia has to stand by and see territories, the possession of which she regards as essential to her safety and well-being, pass to another Power." Mr. Service goes on to say that, strongly cherishing as he does the connection between the colonies and the empire, he cannot sufficiently express his disappointment at the want of response to the aspirations of the colonists displayed by the Imperial Government. It becomes necessary, however, to consider what is yet practicable. Lord Derby, in his despatch of the 1st of July, 1883, stated that if there had been any evidence of an intention on the part of any foreign Power to take possession of a portion of New Guinea, the Colonial Government could have telegraphed their views and proposals, thereby enabling the Imperial Government to take prompt action in case of necessity in a few hours. Mr. Service then submits evidence in proof of the latest reports, and requests the Governor to telegraph the intelligence in question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the request that steps may be authorized by telegraph which may save to Australasia such of the neighbouring islands as are yet available. He further asks his Excellency to convey to the Colonial Office a vigorous protest on behalf of Victoria against an inaction which openly invites foreign Powers to come and take possession of lands in which none are so interested as the communities of Australasia.

The Premier of Victoria having invited the Government of New South Wales to join in a collective protest against the German annexation of a portion of New Guinea, Mr. Dalley, Acting Colonial Secretary, replied in a long minute, declining on the part of this colony to unite at present in such protest.

"This minute has been submitted to Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor, for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and copies have been forwarded to the Prime Ministers of all the Colonial Governments. The reasons given for declining to join in the protest are based on the absence of definite information—first, as to whether the recent action of Germany is the result of an arrangement with the Imperial Government; secondly, as to the terms of such agreement if it exists; thirdly, as to the possibility of extending the British protectorate over New Guinea so as to include the shores of the island from East Cape to the German line of occupation; and, fourthly, as to whether, as a counterpoise to the German occupation, England may not have determined to occupy all the islands which command from a strategical point of view the whole of that portion of the Pacific. For these reasons, the Government of New South Wales declines to take any steps in questions of such gravity and complexity, seriously involving as they do the relations of the colonies with England and her relations with the European nations, without the fullest information. On the receipt of such information, the colony will be prepared to co-operate cordially with the other colonies in taking such steps as may be considered necessary."

A telegram from Melbourne says that Mr. Murray Smith, the Agent-General for Victoria in London, has been instructed to make a vigorous protest against the recognition of German claims to a portion of New Guinea, and to declare that if the territory in question be not claimed back and the New Hebrides preserved, the feeling of estrangement on the part of the colonists from the mother-country will increase. A telegram to the *British Australasian* says that most of the Australasian colonies agreed jointly to protest to the Home Government against the German and proposed French annexations; but they have been unable to agree as to the terms of that protest, and have, therefore, decided to act separately. They are, however, quite unanimous in holding it most desirable that New Guinea should be under the control of England, and that the New Hebrides should not be annexed by France. It was the statement by Lord Derby that England would regard such annexations by other Powers as an unfriendly act that induced the Australians to contribute towards the cost of the protectorate. The universal feeling is that either Germany is altogether treacherous, or that Lord Derby has befooled the colonies, and public opinion certainly inclines to the latter view.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE.

An accident, attended with serious results, has occurred at Cholet, in France. A temporary theatre capable of holding a thousand persons, had been constructed on the Place Travot in that town. During the performance of a five-act drama a quantity of the timber composing the roof fell down on the galleries, which themselves gave way. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and a terrible scene ensued. Shrieks and cries of terror were mingled with the groans of the wounded, who were powerless to extricate themselves. With great presence of mind, the manager immediately turned off the gas, otherwise fire would have been added to the horrors of the situation. Until help could be forthcoming the people remained in total darkness; but soon, the sub-prefect and the mayor, with the officers and the whole of the garrison who were on the spot, and in a short space of time the theatre was cleared. It is thought that upwards of 150 persons have been more or less seriously injured, and that several of the cases will prove fatal. The accident is attributed to the recent storms, which must have severely strained the wooden fabric.

FIGHTING IN ASHANTEE.

A TELEGRAM from Cape Coast Castle, Dec. 9 (*via* Liverpool) says:—On the 12th of November, Prince Boarkie and his son, with a strong body of Ashantees, attacked Mansu, a town of some importance lying north of Coomassie. They were defeated with a loss of forty killed and many prisoners, among the latter being Boarkie and his son. Guasie Karsah, the King of Mansu, is now awaiting the arrival of a Commissioner from Governor Young to inquire into the cause of this attack of the Ashantees; and unless this is satisfactorily accomplished there is little doubt Boarkie and the other prisoners will be put to death. Boarkie was the Ambassador who was sent to the late Governor Sir Samuel Rowe by the late King Mensah. He bears a bad reputation.

It is rumoured that a new King is to be placed on the throne of Ashantee early in the new year. He is a son of the late Queen of Djuabin, who was some years back a political prisoner at Christiansborg, where she ultimately died. Should this occur, it is expected that good results will follow; the new King belonging to the direct royal line, and the Djuabin people generally being good traders and far more peaceably inclined than the Ashantees.

TRANSVAALL.

THE following translation of a letter from a Boer in Goshen to his parents appears in some of the Cape papers. The mixture of piety and business is highly characteristic of the class to which the writer belongs.

Vrijwilligers' Rust, August 18, 1884.

Worthy and Never-to-be-Forgotten Father and Mother,—I let you know that we are still well and healthy, through the goodness of the Lord, and hope to hear the same from you all. Papa, I must tell you that we are busy with a war here with the Kaffirs; but I must tell you that so far we have always overcome the Kaffirs, but I expect soon peace soon, and that it will again give us a large extent of ground and many farms. Papa, I have bought here in the Land of Goshen seventeen farms; and I have again entered upon another war for another farm, and hope that the Lord will hold His protecting hand over us, and protect us from the bullets of the enemy. Papa, we have already cleared out a fine district by fighting. Papa, the Englishmen wishes again to pass in his possession that new district. Papa, he has already forgotten to Drakensberg, how that we shot them there, so that their guts hung there in the cliffs (krantzes); but, papa, I shall fight for my liberty—till my death for my liberty and my nation. Papa, I have suffered much in this land; but I do not regret it; for it is good for my relations, and perhaps my relations will come up from the "Boerland" and there is room place for them to live in. But now I shall end with my pen, but not with my heart. After greeting, I remain, with respects, your child.

IN A CHRISTMAS NUTSHELL.

THE following is published as "An Amusing *Précis* for the Season" Count Munster presents his compliments to Earl Granville, and will be extremely obliged if he can inform him whether he or any member of his Government has ever heard of a tract of land lying beyond the region of the Orange River; and, if so, what they think of it.—II. Earl Granville presents his best compliments to Count Münster, and begs, in reply to his kind inquiries, to inform him that as it is an invariable custom for himself and his colleagues never to have any cognisance of any land whatever, either beyond the Orange River or elsewhere, until the knowledge they have acquired on the subject is either useless or humiliating, or both, he has not get received any information about the tract in question, but hopes that his Excellency is quite well, and enjoying the pleasant spring weather. P.S.—Earl Granville takes this opportunity of adding, in a purely sportive vein, that though he and his colleagues never heard of the place, they should consider further inquiries on the matter a distinct violation of the integrity of the British Empire.—III. Count Münster's kind compliments to Earl Granville and the Earl of Derby, and would be glad to know whether at this present moment an English Travelling Circus is in need of British protection beyond the Orange River; and if so, where?—IV. My Lords,—I am astonished, surprised, and hurt at having been kept waiting six months without any reply to my simple and ingenuous inquiry made in all good faith in November last. The boy waits for an answer to this. I have the honour to be, my Lords, your Lordships' faithful servant, Münster.—V. Dearest Count Munster,—We were out of ink, pon my word we were. But you know the little ins and outs in these matters, and will take it all as *Faute pas diplomatique* in a pleasant and congenial spirit. But there—we'll see about it. All in good time. Yours cordially (signed) Granville—Derby.—VI. Count Münster begs to inform Earl Granville that he has received by telegraph from his Government announce the annexation to the German Empire of the entire tract of land beyond the Orange River, extending five thousand miles west by east to longitude 24°. The ministers—VII. Lord Granville and Lord Derby by telegram to Count Münster. Bless us! you don't say so!—*Punch*.

M. SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S new play, "Théodora," specially written for Madame Sarah Bernhardt, was brought out in Paris on Friday in last week at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. The heroine is the famous, or according to some writers, infamous, and beautiful Theodora of the sixth century, a pantomimist at the Byzantine Hippodrome and a successful woman of pleasure, who ultimately became the consort of the Emperor Justinian I. The play is divided into five acts and eight tableaux, and occupies close upon five hours in performance, though the entire action is contained within the short space of two days.

Soon after the rise of the curtain Theodora, ingeniously arrayed in her imperial robes, mistress the hall of state in the palace of Constantinople, and takes her seat upon the throne. After receiving various Ambassadors, Belisarius, the famous general, is introduced. Belisarius has been disgraced and imprisoned by the Empress in consequence of his abandonment of his frail wife, the beautiful Antonina, who, like Theodora, had been formerly one of the girls of the circus. He is restored to favour, but his wife remains with Antonina, after having been plied by her with a love-potion obtained from a sort of Egyptian sorceress, whose family have also been long connected with the circus. The knowledge thus acquired of the virtues of this potion Theodora promises herself to take advantage of on her own account. Accordingly, disguised as an ordinary woman, Theodora visits the sorceress, whose name is Tamyris, and who, with her son Myrthe, the wildbeast tamer, lives in the vaults beneath the circus. Theodora is promised a phial of the love-potion. From the Hippodrome vaults Theodora proceeds to the house of her lover Andreas, a young Athenian, with whom some time previously she had made a casual acquaintance, and who hopes to return to Athens with his beloved Myrthe, the name under which Theodora is known to him Disguised, however, with the bad administration of the Empire, and revolted by the corruption and profligacy of the Byzantine Court, Andreas has joined with Marcellus and others in a conspiracy for the assassination in his palace of the Emperor, in order that the Republic may be established and the country purified. A love scene here takes place between Andreas and his mistress, which, however, is abruptly disturbed by the strains of a distant song from the populace outside, the refrain of which, "Mort a Theodora," leads Andreas to express to his mistress hatred of the abominable Empress, and from this he goes on to hint at her coming overthrow. Theodora abruptly quits him and returns to the palace, where she has an angry altercation with the Emperor, who is exasperated at her long absence. The wrangling is interrupted by the entrance of Antonina, who reports the outbreak of a revolt, Justinian meditates instant flight, but is disuaded by the courage of Theodora. The Emperor retires to his chamber, and soon afterwards Marcellus, who is attached to the palace, admits Andreas and his fellow-conspirators. Marcellus is then surprised in the King's chamber by Belisarius, and calls out loudly for Andreas. Andreas is just rushing in through the door of the outer apartment when Theodora having hurried forward at the sound of his name, slams the door in his face and bars it upon him. Meanwhile Marcellus, having been struck down by Belisarius is dragged in, and is about to be questioned when Theodora, requesting Emperor and attendants to withdraw, confesses to Marcellus that his friend Andreas is her lover, and that particulars of the conspiracy will be extorted from him by the most terrible tortures. Appalled at the prospect of being driven to betray his friends, Marcellus demands that the Empress shall stab him to the heart. This she hesitates to do; but on his threatening to proclaim aloud her shame, she plunges a small dagger in his breast and he expires, and the Emperor is baffled in the discovery of the plot. Ultimately Andreas discovers the identity of his mistress with the Empress, and his love for her is changed into hate. Having made an unsuccessful attempt in the course of a riot to stab her with the dagger that killed Marcellus, he is thrown into a dungeon, but rescued by his friends, who place him for safety in the circus-vaults, under the charge of Tamyris. There he is visited by Theodora, who having now received from Tamyris what she believes to be the love-potion, contrives to administer it to Andreas as he lies exhausted on his couch. Instead, however, of being a love-potion, the drink is a deadly poison substituted by Tamyris, with the intention that it should be used on the Emperor, by whose orders her son had been put to death. Andreas expires in the arms of Theodora. On the discovery of the fatal mistake she throws herself in frantic grief upon his body. Then enter three men who prove to be her executioners. The Emperor has had her followed, and her doom is the punishment of her infidelity and supposed complicity in the insurrection. She throws her pearl necklace at the feet of her executioners, who replace it by a coral chain, with which she is strangled, as the curtain falls.

There will (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) be many opinions regarding this remarkable play; but it is certain that Sarah Bernhardt never had such an opportunity as "Theodora" affords of displaying the wonderful versatility of her powers. The *mise-en-scene* and the costumes are of the elaborate richness characteristic of the epoch, and have, indeed, been specially designed by M. Sardou himself from the celebrated mosaics of St. Vital at Ravenna, a church inaugurated by Justinian.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

ANOTHER shock of earthquake was felt at Granada on new year's eve. The whole population were thrown into the greatest alarm, and abandoned their houses, remaining in the streets all night. The shock now reported is the tenth at Granada since Dec. 23, and the panic among the inhabitants is increasing. Ten thousand persons left the town on Dec. 30. Shocks of earthquake continue at Jaen, Torrox-Malaga, Benamargoza, and Velez-Malaga. Several severe shocks were felt at Torrox destroying more buildings. The town has been completely abandoned by the inhabitants. At Nerja the church has been severely damaged, and religious services are being held in the open air. At Arenas del Rey 350 bodies have been discovered and over 250 persons have been injured. A meeting was held in Madrid, at which the Premier, the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, and the senators and deputies for the provinces of Granada and Malaga were present. It was decided to send immediate relief to the towns which had suffered by the earthquake, and to provide shelter and provisions for the homeless inhabitants. The land tax will also be remitted in the towns which have suffered. A committee composed of the principal inhabitants will be formed in each town in order to distribute the funds subscribed. A rumour is current that a loan of 3,000,000 pesetas will be raised for this purpose.

A *Central News* telegram from Albama on Jan. 2 said.—Another terrible night has been passed by the inhabitants of this place. The recurrence of shocks during yesterday sent the whole of the unfortunate people to the open spaces outside the town, where they camped in terror-stricken crowds. Well it was they did so, for during the night the earth was again violently shaken, and such of the houses of Malaga as had withstood the former shocks fell in. The town is now a complete ruin. I cannot learn whether there was any further loss of life by last night's visitation; but it is generally believed that no one remained under the cracked dwellings. The distress among the people is terrible, exposed as they are to the bitter winter blasts, many insufficiently clad, and nearly all having but slender rations to keep body and soul together. Local help is totally inadequate to meet the pressing emergency. I learn from Antequera that the constant visitations have driven the inhabitants there almost frantic with terror. Before their fears have been lulled after one shock another has come upon them, and now the poor people are striving to fly from the neighbourhood. The railway station is besieged, and the trains are packed with those anxious to obtain security in safer districts. Many are unable to get away, and the scenes among these are described as heart-rending. I am assured that the Cortes will almost immediately vote a large credit to help the sufferers by the earthquake.

MR. J. K. CROSS ON INDIA.

MR. J. K. CROSS, M.P., was the principal at the opening of a new Liberal Hall at St. Bees, near Whitehaven, which has been constructed at an expense of about 3,000l., and presented by Mr. Alfred Hodgets, of Abbott's Court, St. Bees. Mr. D. Ainsworth, M.P. for West Cumberland, presided, and in opening the proceedings expressed great regret that Sir Wilfrid Lawson could not be with them. Sir Wilfrid had sent them a letter, in which he wrote:—

"One of the most striking political incidents of modern times has been the demonstrations of affection which the poor Hindus followed with notice. I have shown towards Lord Ripon solely because he tried, by his policy, to do them justice. Justice and Liberalism are synonymous terms, and surely our poorer fellow countrymen are entitled as much influenced and attracted by a just policy, as are these Indians to whom it came as a pleasant surprise. What a country this will be when once we get the public to understand that there is no real pleasure or profit in either fighting or drinking. We can talk to them now of all these things with redoubled hope, since the people will soon be their own masters, and will have it in their own power to attack the causes of these great public evils."

Mr. Cross, referring to Lord Ripon's return to England, he said very few people had any notion as to the number of people and of races there were in India, and the difficulties of ruling two hundred and fifty millions of people who had no representatives in this country. It, therefore, behoved everyone who considered the responsibility of the Empire over which we ruled, to think what was the position we held in the world, and what we ought to do, and take to bring contentment, peace, and prosperity to the people of that distant land. Sir W. Lawson, in his letter, mentioned that Lord Ripon was coming home from India, and that he was looked upon as the exponent of British justice. Sir Wilfrid seemed rather to think that justice was an unusual thing; but really the rule of England in India was necessarily based upon justice, and if we did not base our rule upon justice and the carrying out of the practice of justice we had better be out of India altogether. The principle upon which Lord Ripon had acted had been the principle which was enunciated by her Majesty shortly after the Mutiny, in a proclamation that was issued after the supreme moment of danger had passed. In that document it was solemnly declared that so far as the people of India could be entrusted with the government of their own country it should be extended to them. That was the principle on which Lord Ripon had acted, the principle on which Lord Dufferin would act, and the only principle by which we could hope long to hold our own in that great depeudency. He had received an Indian paper to-day, and it stated that the retirement of Lord Ripon had elicited the most extraordinary demonstrations of respect and affection, and that there would hardly be a town or city of any size without a Ripon Memorial of some description. This demonstration of loyalty to her Majesty's Government was a manifestation of people who were in favour of that which they considered was justice and on no other terms, he ventured to say, could India be governed. Referring to the question of Free Trade, he examined the subject minutely from a farmer's and a manufacturer's point of view, showing that if taxes were imposed upon grain and manufactures coming into this country the consumer would really have to pay the taxes and not the producer or the exporter. To show that trade had not been so bad in this country as some people would have them believe, although he did not for a moment say trade was not bad, he quoted figures showing that our exports of various articles for the three years ending 1883 had been considerably more than in the three years ending 1873 and 1880; and he held that the best protection we could have was to hold firmly to the principles of Free Trade.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

ON December 27 Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry at the Charing-cross Hospital concerning the death of Major James George Ballantyne, aged forty-seven years, of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, who committed suicide at the Charing-cross Hotel on the 23rd Dec.

Major James Llewellyn Evans, residing at Bath, stated that deceased was his brother-in-law, whom he had known for nearly thirty years. Some twelve months ago he complained to witness of a nervous attack which affected him very materially. He was under the care of Dr. Andrew Clarke, who advised him to travel, and upon his return from Switzerland at the end of October he seemed much better. Witness had not seen him since, but he had received letters from him, in which he complained of nervousness and sleeplessness. He imagined that he had made an assertion which he could not prove, and feared he would be accused of telling an untruth. He enlarged upon that very much, but it was quite a delusion. Deceased was well off.

The coroner read two letters left by deceased. The first, addressed to the witness Major Evans, contained the following passage: "Please take care of Bess, poor thing; and look after Murray and the Montgomeries, and my old horse at Newry. I should like you to select some one bearing the name of Ballantyne to succeed me." After referring to his imaginary troubles the deceased concluded his letter with, "There is not a shade of truth in it.—With kindest love, yours affectionately, J. G. Ballantyne."

Witness, continuing his evidence, said "Bess" was the deceased's sister.

The second letter was as follows: "I, James George Ballantyne, hereby will and bequeath all my personal estate to Major James Llewellyn Evans, to be used by him for the term of his natural life. Hollylee, Newry . . . . (here follows the name of another estate) . . . . . to be bequeathed by him to the male representative of the family of Ballantyne.—(Signed) James George Ballantyne, Charing-cross Hotel, London, Dec. 23, 1884." Deceased was in India about seven years.

Albin Pansdorff, a waiter at the Charing-cross Hotel, said he saw the deceased for the first time on Tuesday morning, and took him his breakfast and dinner on that day. He dined at half-past six, and seemed very quiet. He said he was going away, and asked for his bill, which he paid giving witness 2s. for himself. Witness saw him at five minutes past eight, when he said he was going by the 8·25 Irish mail from Euston, and ordered a four-wheeled cab. He also said he wanted the lift sent up for his luggage. At that time he was standing in front of the looking-glass, but witness did not see any instrument such as a knife in his hand. When the lift came up witness knocked at his door and received no answer. The chambermaid entered and said the deceased was drunk. Witness saw him lying on the floor, but did not examine him.

Wm. Pease, hotel porter, stated that he told Major Ballantyne that his luggage was in a cab waiting for him. Deceased said he had forgotten something and returned to his room. Witness afterwards found him lying near the fireplace with his throat cut in several places. He was still breathing, and a doctor was sent for.

James Truce, a private detective at the hotel described the position of the body, and said he found the razor produced on the mantelshelf, covered with blood. The razor did not belong to the hotel. There was no appearance of a struggle in the room.

Captain G. Dodsworth Stawell, of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, stationed at Newry, Ireland, deposed that he had known the deceased about ten years. He was an extremely sensitive man on the question of his honour. He was immensely popular in his regiment. He and asked witness whether he thought he was shunned by his brother officers. Deceased had suffered with his heart, and had derangement of the liver.

The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

RUSSIAN AND GERMANY.

A VIENNA telegram states that some sensation has been caused in political circles by the publication in an inspired Russian periodical of an article on existing relations between Russia and Germany, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

Germany continues to erect forts on our frontiers which are destined as well for offensive as defensive purposes. German subjects in receipt of Government pay are beginning to settle in the border district. They belong to the Landwehr, and will serve in the vanguard in case of a German invasion. A vast network of strategic railways has been constructed in view of war with Russia. Under the influence of Germany, Austria has likewise built large fortresses on her frontiers, and is laying down strategic railroads. Even Roumania, threatened by Prince von Bismarck, has pledged herself to eventual co-operation against us. At Constantinople Germany is omnipotent. The German Ambassador wields a predominant influence in the councils of the Porte; there is a large number of Germans in the Turkish army and financial administration. Germany has opened a legation at Teheran, and will thus, in case of need, exercise powerful influence in Persia. Finally, China has been supplied with European ships and armaments by German contractors, while the Chinese troops are instructed by German officers. On the advice of Germany the vacant territory on the Chinese frontier has been peopled by Chinese, and forts have been erected within 200 miles of the Russian frontier. If we glance at the map from the mouths of the Niemen to those of the Amoor, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of Afghanistan, we cannot put our finger on a single point where the hand of Germany is not to be detected, and where we are not shut in by an iron ring which may either reduce us to submission, or at a signal from Berlin, be brought to cripple any part of the body of the empire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A SERIOUS accident happened at half-past eight on New Year's Day on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway at Barnsley Junction. An empty colliery wagon on a coal train broke down, and continuing to run fouled the opposite line, when a passing excursion train ran into the obstacle, causing the death of three passengers and injury to fifteen others. The accident occurred only two miles from the scene of the terrible disaster last summer. It appears that a coal train had arrived on the up line at the Barnsley Junction, which is a short distance below Penistone Station. The spring of one of the wagons then broke, and this caused several of the wagons to leave the line just as the excursion train was coming up. The driver, seeing that an accident was imminent, put on his brake; but it was too late, and his train ran past the fallen wagons. These scraped against the train throughout its whole length, taking out the side of some of the carriages, and caused great destruction. There were some miraculous escapes. In one compartment there were nine passengers, all of whom escaped notwithstanding that the side of the carriage was completely cut away.

Shortly before seven on Monday, Dec. 29, a serious railway collision took place on the Midland Railway. A South Tottenham train, heavily laden with passengers, started from Moorgate-street for South Tottenham at five minutes past six, and when it left King's cross Station, as usual, it was densely crowded, especially in the third-class carriages. The accident happened at St. Paul's Junction, where the Midland main line branches off on the western side—the "off" side as one faces London—to go to the St. Pancras terminus. Main line trains coming up to St. Pancras have to cross the rails of the down local line coming from King's cross Metropolitan Station. As the Tottenham train was approaching the junction, the sound of the Norwich express of the Great Eastern Railway—who have running powers over the Midland Railway—was heard; and before the driver could stop, the engines of both trains came into collision, the South Tottenham engine and the first four carriages being thrown off the line and the lights of both trains put out. The railway men who had witnessed the collision at once rendered assistance, and were quickly helped by many of the passengers at the end portions of the train, who got out from their compartments as quickly as possible. It was not long before the passengers in the first four carriages were extricated from their dangerous position, not without some difficulty, as each had to be lifted through the window, and it was found that several of them had serious cuts on their heads, faces, and hands. The fireman of the Great Eastern Railway train and a young woman and a man, who were most seriously injured, were taken to the Royal Free Hospital. The fireman, who had sustained severe injuries, to his head and body, has since died.

On the same day, a serious accident occurred near Hindley Station, a few miles from Bolton, to an express train from Manchester to Wigan. Owing to some manipulation of the points, the train struck into the Crownest loop-line, in which it came full upon a pilot-engine. The express engine was damaged, but did not leave the rails. A number of the passengers received serious injuries, and some of them were taken on to Wigan Infirmary, others by special train to Bolton. A Government inspector was not expected to arrive. It is asserted that the signals indicated that all was clear.

A goods train, consisting of twenty-five wagons and a guard's van, met with an accident close to Crowden Station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The axle of a wagon broke, and the sudden jerk snapped the couplings between it and the engine. The engine kept the line, but the wagon left with the usual look, the usual pressure of the hand, planning one final interview for the morrow, while each well knows that it is but a feint to save the pain of uttering that one word, and that the meeting will never be! Should no possibilities be worse to bear than certainties?" So all who love him, and who know the painful dislike he had to that word, are thankful that *he* was spared the agony of saying that last Farewell. Almost the pleasantest times at Gad's Hill were the winter gatherings for Christmas and the New Year, when the house was more than full, and the bachelors of the party had to "put up" in the village. At these times Charles Dickens was at his gayest and brightest, and the days passed cheerily and merrily away. He was great at games, and many of the evenings were spent in playing at Yes and No, Proverbs, Russian Scandal, Crambo, Dumb Crambo—in this he was most exquisitely funny—and a game of Memory, which he particularly liked.

THE SAUCY TYBURNIA.

WE have a lively sympathy with the Captain, crew, and passengers of the trading yacht Tyburnia. This vessel, which has been chartered by the Pleasure Sailing Yacht Company, is roaming about the world in search of adventures and money in a fine old-world style. What success she has had in earning money we do not know; but the adventures have begun already. The Tyburnia is carrying sixteen passengers, four of them ladies, and a cargo of notions to help to pay her way. New Orleans is her ultimate destination, and it is to be reached by way of the Spanish Main. The plan of the voyage reflects the highest credit on the imagination of the ingenious man who conceived it. Much honour is also due to the passengers who preferred roaming at large in this fashion to slavishly running from port to port in a steamer. To make everything perfect a captain has been chosen of the lowest well trained in the most risky kinds of trading. Captain Kennaley is an old blockade-runner, and has doubtless learned how nice it is to make a little money out of the ordinary way of business. His passengers are manifestly not the cold-blooded sort of people who would discourage him from any enterprise of an exciting character.

With all the elements of an adventure on board, the Tyburnia sailed into a most appropriate place. About the middle of November she reached Madeira. Captain Kennaley, who obviously knows his Portuguese custom-house, informed the authorities that he had not come to trade, but was merely on his way to Jamaica with passengers and in ballast. The Spanish and Portuguese Custom-houses, as everybody who has the misfortune to have dealings with them knows, are organized to serve a double purpose. The first is to make honest trade as difficult as possible by multiplying regulations. The second is to put money into the pockets of the officials by means of fines and bribes, made necessary by the said regulations. As Captain Kennaley had naturally no wish to pay either fine or bribe he declared his ship in ballast, and waited till his passengers had seen enough of Madeira. Then he found a purchaser for some of his notions, and innocently asked when he could send them into the Custom-house. Now, as so experienced a seaman must have been well aware, a vessel which is going to do trade in a Spanish or Portuguese port is required to make a statement as to the nature of her cargo, whether it is to be landed or not. He cannot, therefore, have been much surprised when the Portuguese Customs officials broke into something like a range ing by special order of the Emperor to do honour to such great virtue, for the matter had been deemed of sufficient importance for the Governor of the Province to memorialise the Throne regarding it, and a decree had come down conferring rewards on the young man and his father (who is a poor underling in one of the Yamens), and the local officials had been held deserving of a mark of imperial favour in the shape of a step of merit apiece. Now everybody knows that filial devotion is deemed a great virtue in China, but on what ground is a freak of this kind, which, with us, would only be regarded as qualifying for Bedlam, converted into a public virtue and regarded as worthy of official recognition and thanks? Or, granting the virtue in the individual, on what ground are the officials deemed worthy of reward? It is difficult to see how they can claim any personal merit, let the act be never so honourable to the individual performing it. But there is in the Chinese philosophy a train of reasoning which connects these two. The theory is that a son capable of such an exalted act of virtue could only be produced in a locality specially favoured by heaven. But the favour of heaven is only extended to any locality as a reward for the virtues of the rulers and people. When the magistrates are upright and honest the harmony of heaven and earth is maintained and the people virtuous and happy. It follows therefore from this logic that the magistrates have been proved to be most praiseworthy and honourable men, and it is, of course, fitting they should be rewarded.

CHINESE IDEA OF MERIT.

A PECULIAR phase of Chinese character is illustrated by an account of an incident coming under the observation of a writer in the *China Overland Mail*. He was walking one morning round the wall of one of the outports where he happened to be stationed, and was rather surprised to find a long procession of mandarin chairs issuing from one of the gates, with the usual accompaniment of gongs, flags, red umbrellas and general tag-rag and bobtail. He followed the procession for the distance of half a mile or so, wondering what was going to happen, when another procession of a still more tag-rag description was seen approaching. As the procession No. 2 came nearer it was seen to be headed by a young man of 30 or so, who, to all appearance, was a beggar of the lowest description. His clothes were in absolute rags, his hands and face were black with dirt, his head was unshaved and his hair unkempt; altogether he was about as disgusting a spectacle as one could well imagine. His followers were a motley crowd of the commoner sort, with a sprinkling of official hats, apparently out for a holiday. As the two processions approached, the occupants of the mandarin chairs alighted and proceeded to greet the young man in rags in approved Chinese fashion. The latter returned the courtesy in such way as to show he had been better brought up than his garments indicated, and after a few words had been exchanged between the parties the procession reformed, the young man leading the way as before, while the official chairs turned round and followed towards the city. Enquiries of the by-standers elicited the information that the young man in rags, who was evidently the oject of attraction, was returning home from a three years' watch beside the grave of his deceased mother. His extreme filial piety had led him to register a vow that he would keep his three years' mourning in tending the last resting-place of his parent. There he had built himself a mat hut and there he had remained day and night, summer and winter, in rain and sunshine, never once leaving the spot, never changing his clothes, never washing his hands or face, with a stone for his pillow and straw for his couch, eating only such scraps of meals as were brought him at odd times, and nothing but to keep his thoughts bent on the object of his devotion. His watch being ended and his vow performed, he was now being escorted home by his admiring friends, and the officials were attending by special order of the Emperor to do honour to such great virtue, for the matter had been deemed of sufficient importance for the Governor of the Province to memorialise the Throne regarding it, and a decree had come down conferring rewards on the young man and his father (who is a poor underling in one of the Yamens), and the local officials had been held deserving of a mark of imperial favour in the shape of a step of merit apiece. Now everybody knows that filial devotion is deemed a great virtue in China, but on what ground is a freak of this kind, which, with us, would only be regarded as qualifying for Bedlam, converted into a public virtue and regarded as worthy of official recognition and thanks? Or, granting the virtue in the individual, on what ground are the officials deemed worthy of reward? It is difficult to see how they can claim any personal merit, let the act be never so honourable to the individual performing it. But there is in the Chinese philosophy a train of reasoning which connects these two. The theory is that a son capable of such an exalted act of virtue could only be produced in a locality specially favoured by heaven. But the favour of heaven is only extended to any locality as a reward for the virtues of the rulers and people. When the magistrates are upright and honest the harmony of heaven and earth is maintained and the people virtuous and happy. It follows therefore from this logic that the magistrates have been proved to be most praiseworthy and honourable men, and it is, of course, fitting they should be rewarded.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

THESE recollections are contributed to the January *Cornhill* by Dickens's eldest daughter. We give here one or two extracts:—

"He had a wonderful attraction for children, and a quick perception of their character and disposition; a most winning and easy way with them, full of fun, but also of a graver sympathy with their many small troubles and perplexities, which made them recognize a friend in him at once. I have often seen mere babies, who would look at no other stranger present, put out their tiny arms to him with unbounded confidence, or place a small hand in his and trot away with him, quite proud and contented at having found such a companion; and although with his own children he had sometimes a sterner manner than he had with others, there was not one of them who feared to go to him for help and advice, knowing well that there was no trouble too trivial to claim his attention, and that in him they would always find unvarying justice and love. When any treat had to be asked for, the second little daughter, always a pet of her father's, was pushed into his study by the other children, and always returned triumphant. He wrote special prayers for us as soon as we could speak, interested himself in our lessons, would give prizes for industry, for punctuality, for neat and unblotted copy-books. A word of commendation from him was indeed most highly cherished, and would set our hearts glowing with pride and pleasure. I can see him now, through the mist of years, with a child nearly always on his knee at this time of the evening, his bright and beautiful eyes full of life and fun. I can hear his clear, sweet voice as he sang to those children as if he had no other occupation in the world but to amuse them; and when they grew older, and were able to act little plays, it was their father himself who was teacher, manager, and prompter to the infant amateurs. These theatricals were undertaken as earnestly and seriously as were those of the grown-up people. He would teach the children their parts separately; what to

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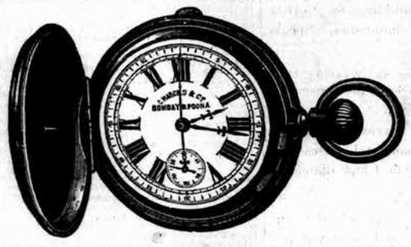

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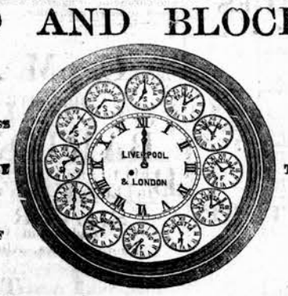

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AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6½ BOXES 16
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THE
"OPEN SESAME"
SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just intoduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The Advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is aslo securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES—
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 95.

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals, or the arrival of visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26, Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
January 12th, 1885.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

A Requisite for every Gentleman's Wardrobe.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
Patent Portable
TROUSERS STRETCHER
Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

By the use of this Instrument, Trousers will retain their original length and shape until worn out.
The thousands now in use amongst MILITARY, NAVAL, SPORTING, and other gentlemen, proves the INVENTION to be a NECESSITY.
Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in., the rod being jointed.
OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
WHOLESALE ONLY: 21, Bedford Street Strand, London, W.C.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!
The Attention of the public generally is called to a very Large assortment, just received from London. Such Elegant emblems of love and affection certainly could Not possibly be obtained except at this establishment. The prices being low, they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced to be charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their Endless affection, to examine the extensive and rich STOCK.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Dealer, Jusim bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flesh are solicited an early inspection.
Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Dec. 1884.

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PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, prevents its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

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